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Sravana 26, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, August 17, 1963/Sravana 26, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

World Health Assembly

+

*91. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Jena:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in the 16th World Health Assembly in Geneva;

(b) how many other countries also participated and what subjects were discussed; and

(c) whether any proposal was put forward by the Indian Delegation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) 120.

(ii) A copy of the agenda discussed by the Assembly is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1457/63].

(c) Yes. A statement briefly summarising the proposals of the Indian Delegation is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-157/63].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस में इंडियन मेडिकल प्रैक्टीशनर्स असोसियेशन के कोई नुमायन्दे गये थे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : जी नहीं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वहां जो लोग भेजे गये हैं उन के भेजने का क्राइटैरिया क्या था और क्या वह सरकार की चुवाएस पर भेजे गये थे ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह लोग सरकार की चुवाएस पर भेजे जाते हैं और भेजे गये थे ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government is taking any steps to implement those proposals and recommendations accepted by the World Health Assembly?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The decisions of the Assembly are forwarded to all the member countries all over the world and to the extent they relate to us, we are, of course, trying to implement them.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether any attempts have been made so far or are contemplated to be made to learn the ways of solving the rural water supply problem and also the sanitation problem within the country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से भारतवर्ष को जो आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त होती है उस संबंध में भी इस सम्मेलन में कुछ विचार किया गया था, यदि हां, तो किस परिणाम पर पहुंचा गया ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ में हर एक देश एक हिसाब से पैसे देता है और उस देश में जो कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं उन कार्यक्रमों की मदद के लिए कुछ इस तरीके से हिसाब लगा कर मदद दी जाती है। हमारे देश को उन से १९६० से जो मदद मिली है उसके फ़ीगर्स मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। कुछ तो रैगुलर फंड, कुछ ट्रेवल एकाउंटस फंड और कुछ मलेरिया इरैडिकेशन स्पेशल एकाउंटस फंड के मातहत सहायता हम लोगों को मिली है। पिछले साल में सन् १९६२ में ३८१५६४ डालर तो रैगुलर फंड में, ४९४९१३ डालर टी० ए० फंड में और २५५४९० डालर मलेरिया इरैडिकेशन स्पेशल एकाउंटस फंड में हमें मिले हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या भारत ने विश्व स्वास्थ्य सम्मेलन को बताया कि हैजे, ताऊन और चेचक में प्रतिवर्ष क़रीब क़रीब २५–३० लाख लोग मरते हैं और जिस तरह विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ ने सरदी बुखारको खत्म करने की कोशिश की और क़रीब क़रीब सफल हुए उसी तरीक़ से चेचक, हैजा और ताऊन को ख़त्म करने के लिए भी क्या उन्होंने कोई योजना बनाई है और मदद देने का प्रोग्राम बनाया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जिस तरह से उन्होंने खांसी और बुखार को ख़त्म करने की कोशिश की है और वह कामयाब हुए हैं उसी तरीके से इस में भी कोशिश...

Some Hon. Members: He is talking about Malaria.

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, हिन्दुस्तान में मलेरिया इरैडिकेशन का प्रोग्राम दुनिया में सब से बड़ा प्रोग्राम इस वक्त है। जहां तक ताऊन का ताल्लुक है हिन्दुस्तान से ताऊन क़रीब क़रीब निकाला जा चुका है। कई साल से सिवाय चंद एक गांव हैं जहां कि यह अभी भी मौजूद है, मैसूर, आंध्र और मद्रास का एक ताल्लुक़ा है, तीनों स्टेट की सीमा पर उस में प्लेग के कुछ चूहे पाये जाते हैं समय समय पर और उस फोकस को भी निकालने की कोशिश हो रही है। जहां तक चेचक का संबंध है हिन्दुस्तान में नेशनल इरैडिकेशन प्रोग्राम जोरों से चल रहा है। कई दूसरे देशों में भी चल रहा है और हैजे की रोक थाम का कार्यक्रम इसी प्रकार से चला है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं मिला।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Next Question.

Houses for Industrial Workers

\+

*92. **Shri Basumatari:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to provide a certain percentage of houses for industrial workers every year; and

(b) if so, the percentage for such allocation, the mode of allotment and the eligibility of the allottees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Government have not fixed any percentage of houses for industrial workers. They have, however, asked the State Governments to give high priority to the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. About 1,35,000 houses have already been constructed under this Scheme till 31st March, 1963.

(b) Central assistance is allocated to the States every year on the basis of their programmes of construction

and the funds available for the implementation of the Scheme. All workers governed by the Factories Act 1948, and persons employed in Mines (other than coal and mica mines) covered by the Mines Act, 1952, are eligible for the benefits of the Scheme. Allotments of houses are made according to the rules laid down under the Scheme.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether Government are contemplating to introduce a compulsory levy on the industrialists?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The question of compulsory levy was discussed several times or quite a few times with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Labour and Employment; also, the matter was discussed in the last conference of the Housing Ministers. All the data are being collected by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, and later on, Government will look into the matter and see what best could be done in the matter.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the houses constructed by the industrialists are up to the standard fixed by the Planning Commission?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have no separate data, as the employers have built the houses with their own money. I think that the Ministry of Labour and Employment are collecting the data.

Shri Oza: Is it a fact that the employers are not coming forward to take advantage of this industrial housing scheme as much as they should and if so, what steps Government envisage to see that they do take advantage of it?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I cannot say whether it is a fact or not. But the consensus of opinion that we found in the last conference of the Housing Ministers was that the industrialists were not coming forward. The matter was discussed there. As regards the steps that Government are taking, I have just stated them in my answer to the main question.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: May I know whether it is a fact that in certain cities, the quarters constructed for the industrial workers are not being occupied by them because of the high rent, and if so, whether Government are contemplating any scheme to see that the rent could be within the reach of the workers?

Shri P. S. Naskar: There are four types of accommodation prescribed under the scheme, the rents for which are based on the paying capacity of the workers. So, I do not know exactly what the hon. Member is referring to. If he is referring to any particular area or particular State, if he gives me information about it, then we shall look into the matter.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether there are any shortfalls in the expenditure in this head as compared with the money budgeted for being given to the various States, and if so, what steps have been taken to pull up the concerned States?

Shri P. S. Naskar: There is actually no shortfall in the expenditure, because, as you know, Sir, this is a continuing process. There is no question of any target, but only the funds are allocated on the basis of the requirements and the needs of the State Governments or of the co-operatives, and the industrialists. As I have stated in my original answer, 1,35,000 houses have been built under the scheme, and the number of houses that have been sanctioned is 1,56,000. The balance is being constructed, and this is a continuing process.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is there any allotment State-wise, and if so, what is the allotment for Bihar and West Bengal?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The allotments are State-wise. The amount sanctioned up to 30th March, 1963 to Bihar by way of loan and subsidy is about Rs. 4 crores.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of differing rents in the same region, may I know whether Government have under contemplation any plan to standardise the rents of the industrial houses for industrial workers?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The rent is according to the size of the accommodation, not according to the area. For some tenements, the rent is Rs. 9—13, in some others it is Rs. 14—30. There are also some tenements in open developed plots where the rent is Rs. 4—7.50.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether the Ministry has considered the recommendations contained in the medical report to the effect that 1000 c.ft. is the minimum requirement for one man to pass the night in a room. In view of that, are family type one-room tenements at all necessary? Should they not be replaced by two-room tenements for class IV staff also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Priya Gupta: What is the opinion of Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Priya Gupta: Does the Ministry know about it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must seek factual information, not opinion. I disallow that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The rent for one-room tenements in places like Kanpur in UP ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 19. What is the actual standard rent? Is it Rs. 10? Have Government received any representation from the workers that under this scheme in Kanpur the rent has risen from Rs. 10 to Rs. 19?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I won't be able to give any exact information. If a separate question is tabled, we will certainly answer it. But as regards Kanpur, I was there only about two months ago. The main difficulty is that a large number of houses are in the occupation of the Defence Ministry. The workers want those houses to be restored to them. We are looking into the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has been wrongly answered.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि सैंटर से जो यूनियन्ज रेकगनाइज की गई हैं, जैसे इन्टक, केवल उनके लेबरर्ज को ही ये मकान दिये जाते हैं और दूसरों को नहीं ? क्या केन्द्र से इस प्रकार का कोई आदेश गया है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जहां तक इस स्कीम का ताल्लुक है, हम तो रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को देते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो योजनायें चलाती हैं, और उन की एलाटमेंट उन के हाथ में है और रूल्ज के मुताबिक वे एलाटमेंट करती हैं ।

Shri Bade: Has the Central Government issued instructions to State Governments to the effect that the houses should be given only to those labourers who are members of recognised unions like INTUC?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Under the scheme, there is a definition of 'worker'. Whoever comes within that is eligible for allotment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि क्या ये मकानात प्रायर्टी बेसिस पर दिये जाते हैं, या कोई जबर्दस्त रिकमेंडेशन आ जाती है, तो प्रायर्टी बेसिस को तोड़ दिया जाता है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जहां तक हमारे मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है, कोशिश यही होती है कि एलाटमेंट इन्साफ़ से हो और पेट्रनेज न हो । अगर किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में कोई ख़ास बात हो और वह मेरे ध्यान में लाई जाये, तो मैं उस को देखने के लिए तैयार हूं । आमतौर पर हमारी पालिसी यह है कि हम इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्ज़ को देते हैं और जिस की जितनी लम्बी नौकरी हो, उस को देते हैं ।

Water Supply in West Delhi

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*93. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the important features of the report submitted by the Expert Committee set up to suggest improvements in the supply of water in West Delhi and other scarcity areas;

(b) the extent to which recommendations and suggestions made have so far been implemented; and

(c) the present position of water supply in various parts of the capital?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1458/63].

(c) With the onset of the monsoon the demand has slackened. In the areas of West Delhi & South Delhi relief is given by suitably regulating sluice valves so as to distribute the available quantity as equitably as possible.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement, it appears that the expert committee has reported only with regard to some defects and deficiencies. When is a further report likely to be received by Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No date has been fixed. But they are working on the further report also. For the present, the immediate defects and immediate needs are being attended to.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that in respect of some of the recommendations that have been made, especially the recommendation with regard to item No. 15, the data is being collected. I would like to know by what time the data is likely to be collected.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: All the defects in the distribution system could not be detected immediately for the simple reason that is the D.M.C. office there were no regular plans and maps of the distribution lines etc. As is well known, there were about a dozen different municipalities, which were all amalgamated into the Delhi Municipal Corporation. So, the Corporation has set people to the task of collecting this information regarding the distribution lines etc., and from various hydraulic pressures etc., they are trying to detect the defects. All I can say is that they are doing the work as fast as possible. I cannot give the exact date by which it will be collected.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are two aspects of this question, the short-range and the long-range. I think the short-range answer has been given by the hon. Minister. What is the long-range arrangement for adequate supply and adequate distribution of water in view of the growing population of Delhi?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Regarding long-range plans, it has been proposed to augment the supply at Wazirabad junction. A plant with 40 million gallons capacity has been sanctioned. Tenders have been accepted and the work has started on it. By the middle

of next year they are hoping to give about 20 million gallons. That is one of the long-term plans.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : वैस्ट दिल्ली में पानी की सप्लाई शुरू होने से पहले एक सरवे हुआ था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सरवे पहले हुआ था, उस से पहले जो पानी दिया गया था, क्या वह नाकाफ़ी था ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : कौन से सरवे की बात माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, वह मुझे ठीक मालूम नहीं है । वैस्ट दिल्ली में पानी की कमी महसूस हुई और साउथ दिल्ली के भी कुछ हिस्सों में । स्लूस वाल्व से दूसरी जगह पानी बन्द करके उस जगह पानी का प्रैशर बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाती है । छः घंटे सुबह और चार घंटे शाम को वहां पानी दिया जाता है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know for how many hours water supply was dislocated altogether and what immediate action was taken to supply water from other sources to the people who were in great difficulty?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The reply has more or less been given already. I cannot say for how many hours exactly the water supply was dislocated. As a matter of fact, part of the plant was dislocated when there was an accident sometimes ago, but extra load was put on the plant that was still in functioning order, and efforts were made to supply water to all the people on a limited scale.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदया को यह मालूम है कि सिविल लाइन्ज के क्षेत्र और दूसरी जगहों पर कच्चे पानी के बदले फ़िल्टर्ड पानी का उपयोग किया जाता है, जब कि वैस्ट दिल्ली और कई दूसरी जगह पानी की कमी है ? क्या कमेटी को आउटपुट बढ़ाने की सलाह नहीं दी गई थी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह बात सही है कि सिविल लाइन्ज में कच्चे पानी के नल नहीं डाले हुए हैं । इसलिये वहां पर बागीचों वगैरह में बहुत कम पानी इस्तेमाल होता है, क्योंकि फ़िल्टर्ड वाटर बहुत महंगा होता है और बहुत कम इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या दिल्ली के बढ़ते हुये आकार-प्रकार को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली के समीपवर्ती राज्यों, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब आदि से कुछ पानी प्राप्त करने का यत्न किया गया है ? यदि हां, तो कितना और वह कब तक प्राप्त हो सकेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : १९६६ तक २९ लाख की आबादी के लिए १४५ मिलियन गैलन पानी की आवश्यकता एस्टीमेट की गई है । इसी तरह से १९७१ तक ३५ लाख की आबादी के लिए १७५ मिलियन गैलन और १९८१ तक ५५ लाख की आबादी के लिए २७५ मिलियन गैलन की आवश्यकता एस्टीमेट की गई है । यह पानी कुछ पंजाब से और कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश से लेने का इंतजाम किया गया है और इसके फ़िल्ट्रेशन वगैरह का भी साथ साथ इंतजाम होता जाये, इस का प्लान बनाया जा रहा है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to the last sentence of the reply, may I know whether any fresh terms of reference were added so that the committee may work with adequate terms of reference?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To increase the output and supply, I have already answered that we are trying to have more filtration facilities, more pumping facilities and also to have more raw water available.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The questions has not been answered. The question was whether any fresh terms of reference were given to the committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for Shri Samanta to take care of it. You need not come to his assistance.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It has not been replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : दिल्ली में सब्जी मण्डी के क्षेत्र में रहने वालों और दिल्ली में चाणक्यपुरी के क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को प्रति व्यक्ति कितने गैलन पानी दिया जाता है ? दोनों में कितना अन्तर है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : एक एक व्यक्ति अलग से कितना पानी लेता है यह तो मैं नहीं बता सकती हूं । लेकिन एवरेज आज ३७ गैलन पर हैड पर डे दिया जा रहा है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या सब्जी मंडी और चाणक्यपुरी में रहने सवाले व्यक्तियों को जो पानी दिया जाता है, वह.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर, एक ही प्रश्न आप कर सकते हैं, दूसरा नहीं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether permanent arrangements now exist for the maintenance of uninterrupted, standard purity of water supply in the capital?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only regarding West Delhi.

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : दिल्ली में जो हैंड पम्प लगा रखे हैं और जिन से पब्लिक को अनफिल्टर्ड पानी मिलता है, उस को फिल्टर करने की बात भी क्या सरकार ने सोची है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : हैंड पम्प्स का पानी फिल्टर करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, कोई योजना नहीं है । वे तो इसलिए लगाये गये थे कि अगर चीनी मले की सूरत में अकस्मात ऐसा हो जाए कि पानी वाटर वर्क्स से न मिल पाए तो उस वक्त बिल्कुल पानी के बगैर मारे लोग न रह जायें ।

Shri Hari Vishanu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. You were good enough to say that the question relates to West Delhi only. If you kindly turn your eyes a little further, you will find that it says, "West Delhi and other scarcity areas." The caption is wrong perhaps. In part (a) of the main question, you will find "....in West Delhi and other scarcity areas." Your eye did not catch those words perhaps, or those words did not catch your eye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "West Delhi and other scarcity areas." It may mean anything. Anyway, it is over.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can it be over?

Shri Kapur Singh: If there is no insurmountable objection to the giving of the information I desire to seek, from the hon. Minister it may be given, namely, whether these arrangements exist.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Minister any answer for that?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I did not catch the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question is whether by now permanent and suitable arrangements exist for the maintenance of uninterrupted standard purity supply of water to the capital.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is what we are trying to do. There are breakdowns from time to time and we are trying to avoid those breakdowns and that is why a special committee was set up to see what can be done so that

there are no breakdowns and interruptions of water supply.

Shri Kapur Singh: The question about the maintenance of standard purity of water has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are trying to do it to the best of their ability.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is the answer yes or no? The question is whether those arrangements exist or not. As it is, the answer is useless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The reply has been given.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is no use in saying "trying and trying."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सब्जी मण्डी और चाणक्यपुरी में जो पानी का वितरण है उस में क्या कुछ अन्तर है ? क्या चाणक्यपुरी के लोगों को ज्यादा पानी दिया जाता है और सब्जी मण्डी के लोगों को कम ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसा कोई फर्क नहीं है किसी जगह के लिए भी ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What is the maximum amount of water per head which will be made available under the scheme of the committee and at what time can that be had?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We envisage that we may be able to give 50 gallons per day per head of the population and we are trying to ensure that. I hope we will be able to get that in the fourth Plan.

Government Employees Owning Houses

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*94. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a special Committee to review the Government's decision to charge rents at market rates for Government accommodation occupied by Government employees who own houses of their own in Delhi;

(b) if so, the composition and the precise terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) by what time its report is expected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). Yes, apart from houses in the General Pool, houses have also been constructed by the Ministries of Railway, Finance, Defence and Transport & Communications. With a view to evolve a uniform policy, a committee of the Secretaries concerned along with the Secretaries of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law has been appointed to go into the entire question. The report is expected in the near future. After the report has been received and examined, the matter will be placed before the Cabinet for final orders.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सोशलिस्ट स्टेट की मर्यादाओं के अनुकूल है कि बड़े बड़े अफसर तो दो दो बड़ी कोठियों के ऊपर कब्जा बनाये रखें और क्लास फोर के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन को कोट्ट क्वार्टर भी न मिल सके ।

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : सवाल तो यह है कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पास अपने मकान अभी हैं और उन्होंने सरकारी मकान किराये पर दिये हैं उनके मुताल्लिक सरकार

क्या कर रही है । इस का तो जवाब दे दिया गया है । जो आनरेबल मैम्बर साहब ने पूछा है वह मैं समझा भी नहीं हूं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्लास फोर के कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन को अभी तक दिल्ली में बगैर मकान के रहना पड़ रहा है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : इस सवाल से इस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । लेकिन दिल्ली में मेरे ख्याल के मुताबिक ६५,००० के करीब सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जिन को मकान मिलना चाहिये और उनमें क्लास फोर के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since it is the decision of the Government not to allow officers who have got their own houses to have government accommodation also, what are the reasons that motivated the Government to revise this decision and refer it to this Committee that has been appointed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have served notices to about 200 government servants and their replies came. The replies were of two kinds. One was that there should be uniformity of policy. Houses are built by Railways, by the Defence Department and the P. & T. Department. I only control the general pool. Secondly, some of the objections that were raised were that some of the houses were joint family houses, some of the houses were located at very long distances from the offices and that some of the officers had taken big loans and those loans have not been repaid. Some of the reasons advanced appeared to be quite reasonable. So we have appointed a Committee of Secretaries of the concerned Ministries plus the Secretaries of the Ministries of Law and Finance to look into the entire question and submit a report to the Government. I should get the report within the next 15 days or a month and then a final decision will be taken in the matter.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Government give a guarantee to these government employees who are likely to be affected by these rules that they will not be transferred out of Delhi for the rest of their service period?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The policy of the Government is to send as many offices outside Delhi as they can because Delhi is over-saturated.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what are the terms of reference of this Committee and whether any survey has been made in this matter because there are a large number of officers besides these 200 people who have got their houses and who have taken government accommodation also?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The number of officers to whom notices have been issued is about 300, but the number of those who have sent in their replies is between 150 to 200—that is what I have said. When I got their replies I found that there were some objections that appeared to be very valid. We have appointed a Committee so that there will be uniformity of policy. The terms of reference are that we should have a uniform policy for the P. & T., the Railways, for the Defence Department and for the general pool. Actually, the matter was being dealt with only in my Ministry. So we will have uniform policy for all government serbants who have built houses in Delhi and have received accommodation from the different pools.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने सरकारी मकानों को किराये पर उठा दिया है, इसके अलावा उनके खिलाफ और क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है, सिर्फ उनसे मार्किट रेट के हिसाब से किराया चार्ज किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : यही नोटिस दिये हैं कि जिन के पास मकान हैं और उन्होंने किराये पर दे रखे हैं वे अगर हमारे मकानों

में रहें तो उन्हें पूरा किराया देना चाहिये क्योंकि जो सरकारी मकान हैं, उन का किराया ४५ (ए) के नीचे जो होता है वह सबसिडाइज्ड रेंट होता है, मार्किट रेंट नहीं होता है ।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने खुद अपने मकान होते हुए भी उन्हें दूसरों को ज्यादा किराये पर दे रक्खे हैं और वे खुद सरकारी बंगलों में रहते हैं, कम किराये पर, क्या उन की कोई लिस्ट सरकार के पास है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : यह सवाल ही इस के मुताल्लिक है ।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : सरकार के पास क्या इस की कोई सूचना है कि कौन कौन . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next question.

Houses on Hire Purchase Basis

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*95. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** }

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to build houses and then sell them to people of the lower and middle income groups on hire-purchase basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme already provide for grant of loans to State Governments for construction of houses for sale either outright or on a hire-purchase basis to persons eligible for assistance under the two schemes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बजाय इसके कि सरकार इस खरीद फरोख्त की दलाली में पड़े, मकान बनाने वालों को सीधी सब्सिडी या लोन क्यों नहीं देती है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : यही तो है जो हम कर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : खरीद फरोख्त जो है, उस को .

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : स्कीम में यही चीज है जो कि लो इनकम ग्रुप वालों के लिये है । बड़ा खेद होता है कि सवाल को भी नहीं समझा गया है और जबाब को भी नहीं समझा गया है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह स्कीम सिर्फ शहर के लोगों के लिये है या देहात के लोगों के लिये भी है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This scheme is open to all persons on the basis of income. It does not matter whether they live in urban areas.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मिडिल क्लास के लोगों के लिये अब तक कितने मकान बनाये गये हैं ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह स्कीम ही मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप के लिये बनाई गई है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the attention of this Government has been drawn to the report that the Andhra Pradesh State Housing Board has put to auction houses that were built under the low income group and middle income group housing scheme, instead of allotting them? It seems that it intends to allot the houses to the highest bidders. Does it not go against the policy of the Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have no information on this point. I shall certainly look into this point.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: May I know whether there is any scheme for industrial workers?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That question was answered a little while ago.

Shri Swell: Are Government aware of the fact that some State Governments, like for example the Assam Government, have not been able to utilise the housing loans allotted to them? If so what are the reasons?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not want to assess the merits of each Government. But I think I can say from memory that the implementation of the housing schemes in Assam has not been to the same extent as, possibly, in UP or in Bombay.

Dr. Gaitonde: How has the middle income group been defined?

Shri P. S. Naskar: A person whose income is in the range of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 15,000 per annum comes under the middle income group.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is the Government aware that in the Railways the housing loan has been kept pending sanction in view of the fact that for employees who come under the Payment of Wages Act, the total deductions from wages for the loan amount will be above the quantum permissible under the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act? So, what attempts are the Works & Housing Ministry making to get over this difficulty and enable them to take advantage of this scheme?

Shri P. S. Naskar: That question should be addressed to the Railway Ministry.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is a general question. The employees come under the Payment of Wages Act, not under any Railway rules.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He may table a question to the concerned Ministry.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे पूछने का मतलब यह था कि इस सिलसिले में जो आप सब्सिडी वगैरह दे रहे हैं या लोन दे रहे हैं या मकान बनाने का सिलसिला बांध रहे हैं उस के मुताबिक जिन लोगों को अब तक मकान नहीं मिले हैं, उनके लिये क्या इन्तजाम हो रहा है ? जैसे १५–१६ एम० पीज हैं जो बिना मकान के रह रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे इस सिलसिले में आते हैं या नहीं ।

Shri P. S. Naskar: They may come under the low income group, or the middle income group, depending upon their income.

Rural Water Supply in West Bengal

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*96. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** / **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** / **Shri M. N. Swamy:** }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of financial assistance asked for by the West Bengal Government for implementing the State's rural water supply schemes under the Third Plan;

(b) the nature and extent of assistance so far given; and

(c) the progress so far achieved in implementing the schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) As proposed by the Government of West Bengal, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the State plan for implementing the rural water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) A sum of Rs. 192·29 lakhs has been paid as grant-in-aid to the Government of West Bengal during the

first two years of the Third Five Year Plan, for all Centrally Aided Schemes including Rural Water Supply Schemes. It is not possible to indicate the figures separately for rural water supply schemes, as according to the existing procedure for release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned for broad groups or categories of schemes.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the West Bengal Government had submitted separate schemes with the necessary amount for each and every project for the rural water supply system and whether the Government had sanctioned those schemes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): This is the system that was adopted by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry that money be given in lump sum through ways and means advances and the State Governments then spend that on the different schemes. We are not in a position to tie the aid to individual schemes as things stand at present.

Shri Warior: At least the aggregate amount earmarked for rural water supply schemes will be there. Has the Central Government sanctioned that amount or not?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: My hon. Colleague the Deputy Minister has already stated that the sum provided for rural water supply schemes in their Plan is Rs. 50 lakhs and we have already sanctioned Rs. 192.29 lakhs which includes other Centrally sponsored schemes also, besides the water supply schemes.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government is aware of the total amount of money required for rural water supply in the whole of West Bengal?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid, I do not have that figure. If the hon. Member desires it, we can ask the State Government to supply it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if any part of this money is spent on covered water supply schemes or is it entirely spent on tubewells?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If tubewells are the means for supplying water which the State Government considers as the best means, they will use it for tubewells. It is not possible for me to say how much of it they have spent on tubewells and how much on piped water supply.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if by now model schemes for rural water supply have been drawn up by the Centre for all the States all over India so that accordingly the Government would allocate money for the various States?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question is about West Bengal.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have asked this question before also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go rambling about the entire country.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: If a model scheme is prepared, money could be allocated against it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the West Bengal Government submitted any specific schemes; if so, what are their broad features?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: West Bengal Government had several schemes. I am afraid, I cannot give the details of all those schemes; but if the hon. Member wants them, I can give them later on. Their biggest scheme is the water supply sceme for Calcutta; but this question relates to rural water supply.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the reply to part (c) of the question the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that the information is being collected and that it will be placed on the Table. I would like to know whether there is any arrangement of getting interim reports so that the Central Government could ascertain what amount of money is not being spent and it could be diverted to other States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister has said that only a lump sum is granted to the States. May I know whether the State Government have submitted different schemes and according to that a lump sum has been granted?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are a number of schemes in the field of health that have been included in the Plan of each State including West Bengal. According to that, the money advanced to them is what I have mentioned. Naturally, schemes are received for schemes in different fields which are included in the Plan.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths

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*97. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the further steps taken by Government to help the rehabilitation of goldsmiths who were rendered unemployed as a result of the Gold Control Order;

(b) the total number of goldsmiths rendered jobless on account of the Gold Control Order;

(c) the number of goldsmiths rehabilitated so far; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred by Centre in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Arrangements have been made for the registration of *bona fide* goldsmiths at all employment exchanges and for according them suitable priority for purposes of employment in or under Government departments. State Governments have been requested to provide for the training of glodsmiths in other trades or crafts, relaxing the prescribed conditions for admission to the existing training centres, wherever this may be necessary. Schemes for the grant of loans to glodsmiths to enable them to rehabilitate themselves in other professions or occupations have been drawn up, scholarships and other educational concessions upto the school-leaving stage are given to the children of displaced goldsmiths, and various other concessions, such as priority in the allotment of land or in the grant of

licences under various statutes or rules are also being provided.

(b) and (c). Precise figures are not available, but it appears that many of the glodsmiths who found themselves unemployed in the wake of the gold control rules have since taken to other occupations.

(d) Loans and advances amounting to Rs. 124.96 lakhs have been granted to eight State Governments so far for financing schemes of assistance drawn up by them. Further sums will be placed at the disposal of the State Governments as and when the funds are needed. It has also been made clear to the State Governments that the schemes of assistance or rehabilitation are intended to be sanctioned and implemented, wherever this may be necessary, in anticipation of the release of funds by the Central Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कितने ऐसे राज्य हैं जिन में बेरोजगार स्वर्णकारों के बच्चों की तालीम का इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सभी राज्यों में कुछ न कुछ हो रहा है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे पूछने का मतलब यह है कि कितने ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनमें बेरोजगार स्वर्णकारों के बच्चों की तालीम का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा अभी कहा, सभी राज्य सरकारें कुछ न कुछ कर रही हैं ।

Shri Subohh Hansda: From the statement I find that the unemployed goldsmiths will be given priority in employment also and priority will be given to them in the distribution of loans. But as these two problems are acute in West Bengal, may I know whether there is any special scheme for the rehabilitation of goldsmiths of West Bengal?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Government of West Bengal has prepared a scheme and it will announce it very soon.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : रेलवे में १२ लाख आदमी काम करते हैं । मैं जानाना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे में कितने आदमियों को स्थान दिया गया ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : रम एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजें में जो सब से अव्वल दरजे की कैटेगरी है उसमें ऐसे स्वर्णकारों को रखा जायेगा जो कि अपने नाम दर्ज करायेंगे । यह कहना मश्किल है कि देश में जितने एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं उनमें कितने आए और उनमें से कितनों को लगाया गया ।

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: The hon. Minister may kindly refer to part (d) of the statement and state the total amount granted to Orissa State Government for rehabilitation of goldsmiths of Orissa.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उड़ीसा से कोई स्कीम नहीं आई है, इसलिए उस की तफसील मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्रीमती चावदा : स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों के कारण जो स्वर्णकार बेरोजगार हो गये और जिन्होंने इस कारण आत्म हत्या कर ली, उनके परिवारों को गवर्नमेंट ने क्या सहायता दी है ? क्या उन को कोई मदद दी है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उसके बारे में अभी मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know what is the number of goldsmiths who have been properly rehabilitated according to the satisfaction of the Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have already said in the statement that it is very difficult to make a precise estimate of the number of goldsmiths.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the Finance Minister has made it abundantly clear that this Gold Control Order is a long-term policy seeking to affect the way of life, may I know whether the Ministry has also drawn up a long-term programme consistent with this aim

to see that the people are duly rehabilitated taking into account also psychological factors, namely, the initial reluctance of the people to adopt to any innovation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Finance Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of all the States, and all the States are at this problem. They have devised their scheme, and many of them have gone forward. The Central Government have advanced them money by way of assistance. It is true that because of the fact that some of the goldsmiths are poor and backward, it is difficult for them to adjust themselves to a new situation. That is a very pertinent factor. But the State Governments have been advised that they should expedite the matter and as far as possible the rehabilitation programmes should go through speedily.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether Government are thinking of giving a second thought to the Gold Control Order in the light of the failure of the rehabilitation programme, and since lakhs of people have been unemployed on account of this policy, what steps Government are taking to amend the Gold Control Order with a view to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There is no question of giving a second thought to it, in the sense of changing it. In the sense of bettering it, yes, constant thought is being given. There is no question of the rehabilitation programme having failed, because the rehabilitation programme is going on, and people are being helped to rehabilitate themselves.

Shri Ranga: Have Government also received, as so many of us have received, nearly five hundred telegrams from all over India from goldsmiths asking Government to reconsider their policy in regard to this matter?

Shri Morarji Desai: There are some telegrams received or some letters received.

Shri Ranga: Not some, but nearly five hundred.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not counted them. But even supposing that five hundred telegrams are received, that does not mean that that is a ground for reconsidering it, unless the grounds are such that they must be considered.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that Government are impervious to public opinion and people's representations?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that being dissatisfied and disappointed with the present arrangements for rehabilitation, nearly a thousand goldsmiths who are unemployed have started a satyagraha movement in West Bengal, and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know what satyagrah movement has been going on. Perhaps, there may have been something before, but nothing has happened after that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has it come to the notice of Government that in the State of West Bengal where thousands of goldsmiths are going to jail every day, a dole of Rs. 4 per month per man is being offered as rehabilitation for the goldsmiths?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know that thousands are going to jail every day; I do not know even if hundreds are going to jail for it; I do not know of that at all.

An Hon. Member: Are you going to give them gold?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of giving gold to anybody, as there has been no such scheme with the Government of India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 165 people have committed suicide, and yet the hon. Minister is showing his arrogance like this. It is most unfortunate.

Shri Nath Pai: Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state whether, taking into consideration the amount of suffering that the Gold Control Order has caused, any of the noble objectives like stopping smuggling, bringing the price in line with the international price of gold and diverting the precious resources to the national treasury, has been fulfilled or even partially fulfilled?

Shri Ranga: He does not care, because it is a long-term plan.

Shri Morarji Desai: The question of smuggling is succeeding . . . .

Some Hon. Members: Smuggling or stopping of smuggling?

Shri Morarji Desai: The goal of stopping smuggling is succeeding. I thought that hon. Members knew what I meant. I did not know that they would not understand it. But I certainly now realise that one must go into details and not leave it to the sense of the hon. Members to understand the reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister may have some sense first.

Shri Morarji Desai: The objective of stopping smuggling is succeeding and has succeeded greatly. But that does not mean that I can say that it has finally succeeded. It is being constantly watched, and attempts are being made to devise methods of smuggling again and again; therefore, it is being looked into.

As the process of smuggling stops, the question of investment into more profitable channels certainly is succeeding, because that is how money will be invested and not in gold which is smuggled.

The question of prices was not the goal at all, that is, the question of bringing the prices round to the international price. Of course, that price can come to that level only if people in this country cease to buy gold. That is a long-drawn out process. If the prices have increased today, it only is an indication that gold is not available; therefore, prices are increasing—it is nothing else. It only shows that smuggling has stopped.

Shri Bade: My name is there. But I have not been given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are several others. A chance cannot be given to all. We have already taken 10 minutes on this question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is a very important question.

Shri Bade: My request is that Members whose names appear on the list should be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot give chance to everybody. If chance is to be given to everyone, we would require two hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have a two-hours discussion.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर आध घंटे की चर्चा चलाने का आश्वासन दें तो सारा काम चल जाता है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : इस पर ढ़ाई घंटे की बहस होनी चाहिये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस पर दो, ढ़ाई घंटे की चर्चा अगर कबूल कर लें तो सब ठीक हो जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House wants it, I do not mind spending the whole question hour over this.

Shri Swell: Members from this side should be called.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There are other important questions also and the other Members are equally anxious that they should be taken up. We have already taken 10 or 12 minutes on this. I do not think it is justified to spend more time on this question.

Shri Swell: This side of the House is neglected.

Shri Bade: I was not given a chance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is not possible to give chance to everyone.

Shri Bade: Then what is the use of tabling questions?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that the Madras Government are starting a co-operative society to rehabilitate the goldsmiths, what type of Central assistance will be given to that society or to the Madras Government?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Government of Madras has been informed about what assistance will be given.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि मध्य-प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा ज्यादा न होने के कारण, उन के पास सहायतार्थ ३०,००० ऐप्लीकेशंस आने के बाद केवल १७० को मदद मिली है और क्या केन्द्र ने उनको यह आदेश दिया है कि उन लोगों को और भी ज्यादा पैसे दिये जायें ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जी हां उनके पास से इस क़िस्म की इत्तिला आई है और इसके लिए ऐडवांस दिया गया है और यदि वे और ज्यादा मांगेंगे तो और ज्यादा उनको देंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सुनार स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के कारण बेकार हो कर बैठे हैं, इतने पढ़े लिखे भी नहीं हैं कि वे कोई नौकरी आदि कर सकें, आयु की दृष्टि से पढ़ना है भी असम्भव, पैसा उन के पास रहा नहीं, क्या गवर्नमेंट उन के संबंध में कुछ सोच रही है, या सोच है तो अब तक क्या सोचा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जो लोग उनमें से और मजदूरी करना चाहते हैं और कर सकते हैं उनको हम दूसरी मजदूरी का काम देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वे इतने बूढ़े हो गये हैं कि नौकरी व मजदूरी नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

University Courses in Medicine

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*98. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri Heda:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments and the Universities have agreed to the decisions made by the Medical Council of India to shorten the University Courses in Medicine to meet the emergency situation;

(b) if so, whether all the Universities and States have implemented the recommendations; and

(c) if not, the difficulties faced by the States and Universities to implement the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri D. S. Raju): (a) to (c). The Medical Council of India have revised the curriculum for the M.B.B.S. course in the light of the latest developments and advances in medical education all over the world. The revised curriculum is of 4½ years' duration followed by compulsory rotating housemanship for 12 months. This is a general recommendation of the Council and not a measure arising out of the national emergency. The Universities are mainly concerned with the curriculum and most of them have agreed to adopt the revised curriculum as recommended by the Council. The Council have not made

any recommendation for the shortening of the other university courses in medicine.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, it is evident that a decision has been taken to have a certain curriculum. May I know when it will be given effect to?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The decision has already been implemented. The curriculum has been reduced to a 4½ years course. Most universities are following that method.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know if any of the universities have accepted the decision, and if so, which are the universities which have adopted this?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is a very long list here. If you wish me to read it, I can read it. There are about 25 or 30 which have agreed and there is another set of universities which have said that the matter is under their consideration.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Instead of revising the curriculum which will inevitably lead to reducing the merit and efficiency of the students who pass out in the MBBS course, would it not be better to revive the medical school system with a shorter course so that the students coming out successfully from those schools might go to the rural tracts?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: First of all, the content of instruction is not being reduced. The truth of the matter is that there are some universities which are already having 4½ years course and others which are having five years. So, we have asked them all to take the 4½ years course instead of five years, and we have also asked them to reduce the holidays so that the working days are not reduced.

As for the question of reviving the old licenciate course, opinion in the country including that of the licenciate associations and other professional groups is against it. As for the suggestion that these licenciates might go to the rural areas, the experience of the past belies that hope; licenciates are no more inclined to go and work in the rural areas than other doctors.

Dr. Gaitonde: May I know what steps have been taken so that the standards will be kept up?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We are trying to organise seminars to improve the teaching methods, so that more can be taught in a shorter time. We have suggested that holidays be reduced, so that there is more working time. And then to the 4½ years we have added one year's compulsory rotating housemanship so that these boys and girls who pass out will work in different departments under supervision and thus increase their proficiency.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : चिकित्सा सम्बंधी पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्या देश के इंटैग्रेटिड मेडिकल कालिजेज़ के सम्बंध में भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को ऐसा निर्देश दिया है कि वे तोड़ कर शुद्ध आयुर्वेदिक कालिज बनाये जांय ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, यह सवाल तो सामान्य मैडिकल कालिजज़ के बारे में है, आयुर्वेद के बारे में नहीं है ।

Shri Swell: In shortening the medical course, have Government fully considered the aspect that shortening the course may also mean quickening the pace of producing licensed murderers in the country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Tridib Kumar Chaudhury.

Shri Swell: An unqualified doctor is a murderer.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is absolutely no reason for this type of statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have ruled it out. The hon. Minister need not answer.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury: Will this one year's compulsory housemanship be included in this 4½ years or is it besides that?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is over and above the 4½ years.

Shri Warior: May I know whether any other system of medicine can be introduced at least to meet the emergency and to meet in a greater measure the medical needs in the rural areas of the country? I want to know whether any other combined system can be introduced instead of having this orthodox MBBS.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: This is about universities.

Shri Warior: Yes; I want to know whether in the universities themselves any new combined system can be introduced so that we can meet the requirements.

Shri D. S. Raju: The hon. Member is referring to the Ayurvedic system and the integrated course. That does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question-Hour is over.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): May we understand whether you have already agreed and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has silently acquired acceded to your request to having a discussion for a couple of hours about this gold business? You said "If the House wishes I have no objection." I wanted a clarification whether you yourself made up your mind or my hon. friend over there...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For any matter that has to be raised on the floor of the House, he has to give previous notice to me.

Shri Jaipal Singh: You said that if the House had no objection it could be done. I only wanted a clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to give previous notice to me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली की वृहद् योजना

६६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की वृहद् योजना (मास्टर प्लान) के अन्तर्गत कितनी क्षेत्रीय योजनायें (चेक्टर प्लान्स) बन चुकी हैं ;

(ख) ये किन किन क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन क्षेत्रों में बने हुए मकानों को भी हटाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने २२ क्षेत्रीय योजनायें पूरी कर ली हैं और उन्हें प्रकाशन की स्वीकृति दे दी है ।

(ख) लगभग ३०,६८७ एकड़ ।

(ग) बने हुए मकानों को रहने देने के लिए यथा-सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जायेगा बशर्ते कि योजना की अनिवार्यतायें, जैसे सड़क की चौड़ाई, सामुदायिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था और ऐसी ही दूसरी बातें आदि पूरी हो जाती हों ।

Bank of China

*100. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any probe into the assets and liabilities of the Bank of China, now closed, has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, whether the names of Indians holding accounts in the Bank have been ascertained?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The books and records of the bank are being investigated by an

officer of the Central Intelligence Bureau, but this investigation has not yet been completed.

(b) The names of Indians with deposits in the bank are available with the liquidator, and can be scrutinised, if necessary, in the course of this or any other investigation.

Central Housing Board

*101. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Central Housing Board to effectively implement the housing Schemes; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The matter was last discussed by the Housing Ministers of various States with the Planning Minister and Finance Minister in April 1963. The Planning Commission have sent a note to this Ministry outlining the broad features of the Board. This note was received on 6th August, 1963 and is under examination.

Ramagundam Power Project

*103. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of financial assistance from U.S.A. for the implementation of the Ramagundam Power Project have been finalised;

(b) if so, the total quantum of aid that is being obtained;

(c) capacity of generation of power; and

(d) the ratio of power to be used for industrial and other purposes?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) $ 8:4 million.

(c) 60 MW.

(d) The power to be generated will be mostly used for industrial purposes.

Aid India Club Meeting

*104. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Heda:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid India Club met in Paris early in June to determine the aid to be given to India for the third year of the current Plan;

(b) what main conclusions were reached at the meeting;

(c) how far this year's aid is different from that of the last year; and

(d) whether any country, other than those who made contributions to

last year's aid, has added its share of contribution to the Aid Fund without making a permanent commitment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir. There were also further meetings in Washington on July 18 and August 7, 1963.

(b) & (c). The communique issued after the meeting on August 7, 1963 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1459/63].

(d) No, Sir.

Central Electricity Board

*105. **Shri Hem Raj**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the main items discussed at the Central Electricity Board meet at Simla;

(b) the decisions taken thereat: and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help expansion of electricity in hilly areas?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The following items were considered at the eleventh meeting of the Central Electricity Board held at Simla from the 21st to the 24th May, 1963:

(i) Objections and suggestions received on the draft amendments to Rules 2, 3, 6, 33, 56, 61, 65, 76, 118, 119, 131, 133, 134 and certain Annexures to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, as published in the Gazette of India Notification No. G.S.R. 145, dated the 20th January, 1960.

(ii) Fresh proposals for amendment to certain Rules e.g. 2, 5, 10, 26, 27, 33, 35, 43, 45, 46, 48—50, 58, 61 63, 65, 73, 76, 79, 82, 92, 106, 108, 122, 131 etc. received from the various State Governments, State Electricity Boards, Federation of Electricity Undertakings, Mining authorities and other Associations;

(iii) Draft Codes for safe operation and maintenance of—

(a) Generating Stations (Hydro, Steam and Diesel) and

(b) Transmission and Distribution systems; prepared by the C.W. & P.C.

(iv) Draft safety manuals for—

(a) Storage and handling of materials and equipments in electricity undertakings;

(b) Fire Protection in electricity properties; and

(c) First aid and resuscitation procedures in electricity undertakings;

prepared by the Central Water & Power Commission.

(v) Draft consumers' guide— prepared by the Central Water & Power Commission.

(b) The amendments referred to at (i) in Part (a) were approved for promulgation. The amendments at (ii) were scrutinised. Such of the amendments as were approved by the Board will be published for eliciting public opinion. The codes and manuals referred to at items (iii) & (iv) were approved for publication. The Consumer's guide (item v), it was decided, will be further scrutinised by the Central Water & Power Commission in the light of the comments of the Board, and placed before it at the next meeting.

(c) No steps in this regard were discussed or suggested by the Board.

आगरा में कोढ़ियों में लिये अस्पताल

*१०६. **श्री सरजू पांडेय** :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री २५ अप्रैल १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगरा में कोढ़ियों के लिए अस्पताल बनाने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त अस्पताल को बनाने के लिए कोई समय निश्चित किया गया है तथा यदि हां, तो क्या ; और

(ग) अस्पताल की अनुमानित लागत क्या है तथा भारत और जापान सरकार का कितना-कितना अंशदान होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) अस्पताल के निर्माण का कार्य अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है । आशा है कि यह कार्य १९६४ के प्रारम्भ में शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) जी नहीं । तथापि विचार किया जाता है कि निर्माण कार्य जापान लेपरौसी मिशन फार एशिया को भूमि देने के ६ महीने के अन्दर शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) भवन के प्राक्कलन (एस्टिमेट्स) अभी तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं । भूमि के अतिरिक्त शेष सारे खर्च की पूर्ति जापान लेपरौसी मिशन फार एशिया करेगा । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार बिना मूल्य भूमि देती है ।

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

*१०७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री दे० जी० नायक :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़फटकी :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में अब तक कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य का सोना जमा हो चुका है ;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में अब तक कितना नकद धन मिला है ; और

(ग) ३० जून, १९६३ तक राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में राज्य-वार कितना सोना और नकद धन इकट्ठा किया गया ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) ३ अगस्त, १९६३ तक २२.०७ लाख ग्राम सोना प्राप्त हुआ । इस सोने का मूल्य इस समय नहीं बताया जा सकता क्योंकि अभी तक इस की जांच नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) ५५.९८ करोड़ रुपये ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । **देखिये** संख्या एल० टी० १४६०।६३ ।]

'P' Form Applications

*108. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regional Reserve Bank Foreign Exchange Control Departments have to refer all 'P' form applications from invitees and visitors to Communist countries to the Head Office in Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons for this when all requisite papers proving that foreign exchange is not needed is shown to the regional banks; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the delays and difficulties faced by people due to lack of delegation of powers to the regional offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Instructions regarding 'P' form clearance are uniform for all countries and no distinction is made between communist coun-

tries and others. There are no instructions that all applications from invitees and visitors have to be referred to the Head Office of the Reserve Bank at Bombay. The procedure is that invitations from foreign Governments and institutions should be routed through the Ministry of External Affairs and if this procedure is followed the regional office of the Reserve Bank is invariably in a position to deal with 'P' form applications. Where this procedure is not followed, the regional office may need to refer to the Head Office of the Reserve Bank.

(c) There should be no delay or difficulty if the correct procedure is followed.

Searches made by Enforcement Directorate

*109. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commencing from May, 1963 a number of searches have been conducted at the instance of Customs Authorities in Calcutta at the premises of Messrs Mcleod & Co., Bird & Co., and other business houses engaged in export-import business on the allegation of their having practised under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports and of defrauding the country of foreign exchange thereby;

(b) if so, the number of such searches together with names of business houses concerned against whom these searches were conducted; and

(c) the number of cases in which appropriate penal action has been taken or legal proceedings instituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The premises of M/s. McLeod & Co. were not searched. However, the premises of some business houses in Calcutta and persons connected with them have been searched by the Calcutta Customs authorities on suspicion of their having practised under-invoicing of exports and/or over-invoicing of imports.

(b) Searches of the premises of 18 business houses were carried out by the Customs and Land Customs authorities during the period from the 1st May to the 10th August 1963. In some of the cases the residences of persons connected with the business houses were also searched. A statement giving the names of the business houses concerned is placed on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Names of the Business houses
1.	M/s. Alexie Lucas & Co.
2.	M/s. Jankidas Ramgopal.
3.	M/s. M. D. Bhoola & Co.
4.	M/s. East India Commercial Co. (P)Ltd.
5.	M/s. Eastern Industries.
6.	M/s. Jai Hind Supply Co. (P) Ltd.
7.	M/s. Bird & Co.
8.	M/s Bunge & Co.
9.	M/s. Sethia & Co.
10.	M/s. Skoda & Co.
11.	M/s. India Refractories Ltd.
12.	M/s. Acchuram Sohanlal.
13.	M/s Khan & Khan
14.	M/s. Mohanlal & Co.

S. No.	Name of the business house
15.	M/s. R. R. & Co.
16.	M/s. Horsooklal Lakshmichand
17.	M/s. Saaz & Co.
18.	M/s. Jain & Co.

(c) The cases are still under investigation.

Narmada Project Scheme

*110. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Bade:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for constituting Narmada Valley Authority for implementing Narmada Project Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"Payments to Film Stars"

*111. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in reply to the memorandum submitted to him in the South India Film Chamber of Commerce, in June last, he was reported to have stated that "hardly 25 per cent. of the payments made to Film Stars were declared and 75 per cent. were undeclared to defraud income-tax"; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to recover the full Government dues, past and present, from the film stars or film producers and whether any action has been taken against those who indulged in such practices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special Income-tax Circles have been created at Bombay and Calcutta to deal with the cases connected with the film industry. As a result of the Special Investigation, substantial additions have been made to the incomes declared in many cases and penalties have also been levied.

Palai Central Bank

*112. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the payment made till now to the depositors of the Palai Central Bank;

(b) the liquidation expenditure incurred upto date; and

(c) when the liquidation proceedings are expected to conclude?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) According to the information received from the Official Liquidator, a sum of Rs. 460.33 lakhs (including Rs. 20.24 lakhs remitted to the Companies Liquidation Account) was paid to the depositors of the Palai Central Bank upto the 30th June, 1963.

(b) The expenditure incurred upto the 30th June, 1963 amounted to Rs. 13.14 lakhs.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the further time which may be required to complete the liquidation proceedings, but every effort is being made to expedite payments to the depositors and the progress of liquidation in general.

New Hotel in Windsor Place, New Delhi

*118. **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to build a new Hotel in the public sector in Windsor Place, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad-line of the scheme and when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A proposal for the construction of a new hotel of about 300 rooms at the corner of Janpath and Ashoka Road is under consideration. Details are yet to be finalised.

मद्रास के लिए परिवार नियोजन पुरस्कार

*११४. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन के लिए प्रथम पुरस्कार मद्रास राज्य को दिया गया है ;

(ख) इस पुरस्कार के दिए जाने का मापदण्ड क्या है ; और

(ग) यह प्रतियोगिता वर्ष में कितनी बार होती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां । १९६१ में परिवार नियोजन का सब से अच्छा काम मद्रास राज्य का घोषित किया गया और उसे पुरस्कार दिया गया ।

(ख) किसी राज्य में परिवार नियोजन कार्य का रिकार्ड निम्नलिखित मापदण्ड के आधार पर आंका गया :—

(१) प्रति एक लाख की जनसंख्या में किये गये आपरेशनों की संख्या को .३० का वटज दिया गया ।

(२) राज्य की जन संख्या के कितने प्रतिशत के लिये क्लीनिक हैं इसे .१० का वेटेज दिया गया ।

(३) प्रति दस हजार की जन संख्या में बांटे गये गर्भनिरोधकों को .१० का वेटेज दिया गया ।

(४) प्रति लाख की जन संख्या में से परिवार नियोजन ओरियेण्टेशन कैम्पों में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या को .३० का वेटेज दिया गया ।

(५) प्रति दस लाख जन संख्या के पीछे कितने चिकित्सक, पैरा-मेडिकल कर्मचारी, विस्तार कर्मचारी और परिवार नियोजन में दीर्घकालिक और अंशकालिक पाठ्यक्रम प्राप्त कितने सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता हैं, इसे ०.२० का वेटेज दिया गया ।

तीसरी और चौथी मद के बारे में विस्तृत सूचना उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उन्हें अन्तिम अंक (फाइनल स्कोर) के लिए जिस के आधार पर पुरस्कार घोषित किया गया था नहीं लिया गया ।

(ग) यह प्रतियोगिता वर्ष में एक बार होती है ।

Income-tax on Income of Political Parties

*115. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of levy of income-tax on the income of Political Parties and the legality or otherwise of the same has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The income of a Political party is not exempt from income tax.

New Power House in Delhi

*116. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Power House 'C' Station on Ring Road, Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) how far the shortage of power in Delhi has been met by the completion of this station?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir; but the plant is undergoing certain essential tests prior to commissioning.

(b) It is estimated to cost Rs. 4.60 crores.

(c) The present shortage of power in Delhi estimated at 15 MW at peak load, will be met when the Power Station is commissioned.

Power Shortage in Calcutta Area

*117. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to deal with the power shortage in the Calcutta Industrial area;

(b) whether the generator has arrived from U.S. as expected;

(c) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have suggested to the Union Government that the industrial units in Bengal should be allowed to operate their generators as long as the power shortage persists; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereupon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The following steps have been taken to deal with the power shortage in the Calcutta Industrial Area:

(i) The additions to generating capacity originally approved and now being implemented in the 3rd Plan are Durgapur Extension by 2x75 M.W. units and Bandel Power Station (4x75 MW. units);

(ii) The D.V.C. have been asked to supply an additional power to the extent of 4 MW. to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation over and above the

contractual suply of 105 MVA;

(iii) Approval was given for installation of a 50 MW. generating unit by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. This is due to be commissioned in the last quarter of 1963;

(iv) By availing power from the Hirakud and the Rihand Power systems, it has been possible for the D.V.C. to supply additional power to the extent of 15 to 20 MW. to the Calcutta area. This is purely temporary;

(v) Sanction was given for the installation of a 3rd 75 MW. unit in the Durgapur Coke Oven Power Station of West Bengal. This is due to be commissioned in 1965;

(vi) Sanction was given for the installation of 6 units of 1:5 MW. each (package plant) at different locations in lower Bengal;

(vii) Advance action has been authorised for the installation of a 150 MW. generating unit in the Durgapur Coke Oven Power Station. This is expected to be commissioned early in the 4th Plan.

(b) It is not clear as to which power station this part of the question relates to. It may, however, be stated that the generating plant for the Bandel Power Station is scheduled to be received from U.S.A. commencing from May, 1963 and ending by January, 1964. The Bandel Power Station is due to be commissioned toward the end of 1964-65.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Government have suggested that suitable grade of coal should be allocated to a few industrial units in Bengal to enable them to operate their generators.

(d) The suggestion is under consideration.

Damodar Valley Corporation

*118. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. P. V. Rajamannar, arbitrator in the dispute between Damodar Valley Corporation on the one hand and the Government of Bihar and West Bengal on the other has submitted his report; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of his recommendations?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The board outline of Dr. Rajamannar's award are that:—

1. All expenditure incurred by the Damodar Valley Corporation on objects authorised under the Act other than the objects falling within Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Section 12 of the Act, shall be treated as common expenditure under Section 32 of the Act.

2. The expenditure on Navigation must be included in the common expenditure. The expenditure incurred in connection with water supply for non-agricultural purposes, like Industrial and Domestic purposes cannot be held to be an item of common expenditure. Such expenditure would be included in expenditure on objects specified in Clause (a) of Section 12 of the Act, compendi-

ously referred to as 'Irrigation' in Section 32. It follows that all the items of expenditure claimed by the Damodar Valley Corporation to fall within the category of common expenditure will be common expenditure within the meaning of Section 32.

3. The expenditure, which according to Section 32 shall be treated as common expenditure, must also be included in the allocation under Section 33 of the Act; though the expenditure on what may be called subsidiary objects cannot strictly be attributable to the main object, by fiction the said expenditure is deemed to be expenditure common to the main objects. Once such expenditure is treated as common to all the three main objects, the scheme of allocation will be as laid down in Section 33. The sharing of liability will be according to Sections 34, 35 and 36 of the Act.

Advancing of time

*119. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to advance the time by one hour in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for this step; and

(c) whether the views of the various State Governments will be ascertained before taking this decision?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The question of advancing the clock by an hour, as a measure of day light saving, is being examined. The views of all State Governments were invited on the proposal. All except four have replied. No final proposals have so far been formulated.

Fire Accidents in Central Sectt.

*120. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fires which broke out during May and June in the Central Secretariat; and

(b) the causes of the fires and the loss caused thereby?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Six.

(b) Two out of the six fires were caused by electric short circuit. In one case, the cause could not be established. The causes of the remaining three fires are still being investigated. There was no loss in one case. In another case, the loss was estimated at Rs. 50, in the other four cases, the loss has not yet been assessed.

Eradication of Smallpox

298. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the nature and extent of Central assistance given to U.P. for the eradication of smallpox in that State during 1962 and 1963 so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): In accordance with the pattern of Central assistance laid down by the Government of India, 75 per cent of the recurring and 100 percent of the non-recurring expenditure are re-imbursed to the State Governments by the Government of India.

In accordance with this pattern, the Government of Uttar Pradesh was eligible to get Central assistance as indicated below:—

For recurring Expenditure

1961-62	.	2,29,123·50
1962-63	.	16,54,050·00

For non-recurring

1961-62		1,76,286·00
1962-63		8,38,600·00
TOTAL	Rs.	28,98,059·50 nP

According to the existing procedure, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each year for broad groups or categories of schemes. Three-fourth of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lumpsum ways and means advances to the State Governments in nine equal instalments during the course of the year. The Central assistance given to the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1961-62 and 1962-63 for *all the State Plan Schemes* (i.e. centrally aided schemes) of the Uttar Pradesh including the Scheme for eradication of Smallpox was as below:—

	Grants sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	139·36
1962-63 .	161·99

It is presumed that the Central assistance for the Smallpox Eradication Programme to which the State Government was eligible in accordance with the pattern stated above was duly claimed by them as a part of their claim for all the Centrally aided schemes of the State Government.

Apart from the above, the following assistance has also been secured for the Government of Uttar Pradesh:

(A) 2.38,42.200 doses out of the freeze dried vaccine received as a free gift from the Government of U.S.S.R. were supplied to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The estimated cost of the vaccine is approximately Rs. 17.13 lakhs.

(B) Assistance through the UNICEF—

	Quantity	Approximate cost in Rupees
(i) Refrigerators	17 Nos.	17,543
(ii) Deep freeze Cabinets .	6 Nos.	8,758·50
(iii) Public Address Equipment (Portable megamikes)	18 Nos.	3,433,78
		29,734,78

Leprosy Treatment Centres in U.P.

299. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy treatment centres in Uttar Pradesh at present and places where they are situated;

(b) the number of patients for whom provision has been made in these centres; and

(c) the total amount of grant or loan given by the Central Government to leprosy treatment centres during the last five years?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Treatment of Cancer

300. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any CAESIUM-137 Teletherapy Units for the treatment of cancer in India; and

(b) if so, the names of the hospitals which are equipped with these units?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). According to the information available at present, the Cancer Institute (WIA), Madras is equipped with a Caesium—137 Teletherapy Unit. Another such unit is in the process of installation at the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta.

Integrated Course in Medicine

301. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the success so far achieved in introducing an Integrated Course in Medicine, for Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Students, studying in diffrent Medical Institutions in the country; and

(b) whether steps will be taken to make this arrangement more and more effective because of the experience gained in this behalf?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). At its meeting held in October, 1962, the Central Council of Health discussed the present position of education and practice of Indigenous Systems of medicine. It was noted that the tendency among the practitioners of integrated courses was to resort to the practice of modern medicine and not Ayurveda. The Council adopted the following resolution:—

> "In so far as the practice of Ayurveda is concerned, it should be developed, as the Planning Commission have urged, on purely Ayurvedic lines, involving deep and intense study of the classical Ayurvedic literature including its *materia medica* and pharmacy. Subjects of modern medicine in any form or language should not be included in the course."

Following this resolution the Government of India appointed a committee to make recommendation on courses in Shuddha Ayurveda.

In view of the position explained above, the question of making further arrangements for introducing or making more effective the integrated courses does not arise.

Assessment Cases in Orissa

302. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessment cases dealt with and finalised by the Income Tax Officers in Orissa during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the number of cases in which the assessees had gone in appeals against the decisions of the Income Tax Officers and decisions revised; and

(c) the total amount to be recovered from the assessees by the Department in Orissa as on the 31st July, 1963?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Thermal Power Schemes in Orissa

303. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal power schemes forwarded by the Government of Orissa to the Central Government for 1963-64;

(b) whether necessary sanction has been accorded to them by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Quarters in Orissa for Government Employees

304. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2040 on the 18th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the plan and estimates for the construction of the additional quarters for Class III and Class IV staff of Accountant General, Orissa at Bhubanewar have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary land, free of encroachments, is yet to be made available by the State Government.

Hindustan Housing Factory

305. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total profits earned by the Hindustan Housing Factoy during 1962-63; and

(b) what were the set targets and how far these targets have been achieved?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The unaudited accounts of the company show a total profit of Rs. 4 lakhs for the year 1962-63.

(b) As against the estimated production of Rs. 102 lakhs, the Factory achieved a production of Rs. 84 lakhs.

Policies issued by L.I.C.

306. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of policies issued by the Life Insurance Corporation during each of the years 1962 and 1963 so far;

(b) how many of these policies lapsed for non-payment of premia so far; and

(c) what was the total value of new policies and that of the policies referred to in part (b) above?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c).

Year	No. of policies issued	Total value Rs. (Crores)	No. and amount of policies lapsed
1962	13,76,193	580·64	The information will be available when the accounts for the periods ended 31st March, 1963 and 31st March, 1964 are ready.
1963 (Upto 30-6-1963)	5,93,512	247·71	

Primary Health Centres

307. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of primary health centres in the country which have remained without doctors for more than three months in **1962-63?**

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The State-wise information is given below:—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Primary Health Centres which remained without doctors for more than three months in 1962-63
1.	Uttar Pradesh	150
2.	Maharashtra	23
3.	Gujarat	Information not available.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Information not available.
5.	Madras	10
6.	Rajasthan	Information not available.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Primary Health centres which remained without doctors for more than three months in 1962-64
7.	Kerala	Nil
8.	Mysore	39
9.	Madhya Pradesh	24
10.	Bihar	42
11.	Orissa	19
12.	West Bengal	Nil
13.	Punjab	35
14.	Assam	Nil
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Information not available.
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Tripura	Nil
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Information not available.
19.	Delhi	Nil
20.	Pondicherry	2
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil
22.	L.M. & A. Island	Nil

Royalties Paid to Foreign Concerns

308. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of royalty paid to the foreign concerns both by the Public and Private Sector year-wise from 1961 to 1963?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The figures of remittances on account of royalty payments to foreign concerns are not separately available but they are merged with the figures of payments for the use of trade marks, copyright, rental for foreign machinery etc. in the balance of payments data. The following amounts were remitted abroad to foreign concerns on account of these above payments including royalties by the public and private sectors during 1961, 1962 and the first quarter of 1963:

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Amount
196 . .	252
1962 . .	339
1963 (January—March)	84

Development of River Basins in Orissa

309. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received from the Orissa Government a Master Plan for the development of river basins in Orissa called "Orissa's decade of destiny 1963—1973";

(b) if so, general details of the Master Plan; and

(c) whether the Central Government intend to implement the plan from this year?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A brochure entitled "Orissa's Decade of Destiny, 1963—73" containing an outline of a plan for the integrated development of the river basins of Orissa, based on a lecture by Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa, was received direct from him. Brief details of the proposals made in this brochure are given in the Statement attached. Such of the schemes as the State Government will sponsor with complete Project Reports will be considered on their merits.

STATEMENT

Brief details of the Plan of Development of Orissa—prepared by Dr. A. N. Khosla.

An outline of an integrated plan covering the multi-urpose development of all the major and minor river basins of Orissa is envisaged under the following six groups:

Group (A) includes (i) projects which were completed during the Second Plan, namely the Hirakud Dam Project for flood control, irriga-

tion and Power, and the Machkund Project for generation of power, and (ii) projects approved and taken up for construction in the Third Plan, namely, the Balimela Dam project for generation of power and for providing irrigation and the Talcher Thermal Station for generation of thermal power.

Group (*B*) includes the Tikerpara Dam-*cum*-Ganja Barrage project-which forms the core of the integrated Plan, will ensure almost complete flood control in the delta, extend irrigation to bulk of the cultivated area, provide large quantities of hydro-electric power and a network of navigable canals extending from one end of Orissa to the other.

Group (*C*) includes relatively smaller projects, the Indravati and Upper Kolab in the Western district of Koraput, and th eTikra project, a subsidiary of the Barakot project in the Brahmani basin; all three of these will provide for generation of substantial quantities of power and irrigation to large areas. Of these the Indravati project located in Koraput district is the most attractive. It will provide substantial irrigation in Kalahandi district which is relatively deficient in rainfall.

Group (*D*) includes the second major project of the Plan the Barakot Dam project on the Brahmani and the Lower Kolab Project in Koraput district. The Barakot project, besides providing for generation of large quantities of power and irrigation to large areas, will also provide navigable canals and reservoir connecting the Bonai iron ore deposits and the Rourkela Steel Plant with the Paradip port and the future Chilka lake port near Santrapur.

The Lower Kolab project will provide for irrigation and power generation in Koraput district.

Group (*E*) includes the Bhimkund Dam project on the Bajtarani for purposes of flood control and power generation, the irrigation part of it having already been taken care of in full by the Tikarpara-Ganja project.

Group (*F*) includes all projects on the various tributaries of the Orissa rivers.

All the hydro projects taken together will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 927.52 crores and will achieve:

(i) Complete flood control;

(ii) installation of 8.5 million KW of hydro power;

(iii) irrigation of 82.26 lakh acres of cropped area;

(iv) about 1000 miles length of navigable canals and waterways; and

(v) fish culture, recreation and tourism etc.

In addition to the above, thermal power will be generated at Talcher Thermal Station in five stages with an ultimate installed capacity of 10 million KW involving a total expenditure of about Rs. 615 crores. The cost of generation of the integrated system of hydro and thermal power on full development is estimated to be 1.85 nP per unit.

समुद्री पानी

३१०. श्री सिदोश्वर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास सरकार ने समुद्र के पानी को पीने योग्य बनाने की योजना केन्द्र के विचारार्थ पेश की है ;

(ख) इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसे किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इसके संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशील नायर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Medical Education and Training in Orissa

311. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant or loan has been granted to the Government of Orissa during 1962-63 for Centrally sponsored Schemes under the Head "Medical Education and Training"; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no Centrally sponsored scheme under the Head "Medical Education and Training".

Multi-Purpose Farms in Dandakaranya

312. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been so far sanctioned for running of Multi-purpose farms in Dandakaranya Project during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 3.72 lakhs (Recurring, Rs. 2,09,000, Non-recurring Rs. 1,63,000) has been provided by the Dandakaranya Development Authority for expenditure during 1963-64, on the two Multi-purpose farms at Umarkote and Paralkote in the Dandakaranya Project.

Collections under Compulsory Deposit Schemes

313. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Banks authorised to accept collections under the Compulsory Deposit Schemes;

(b) the basis of selection of these Banks?

(c) the rate of collection charge levied by each of the authorised Banks?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The following eight scheduled banks have been authorised to accept compulsory deposits:

1. The Central Bank of India Limited,
2. The Punjab National Bank Limited,
3. The United Commercial Bank **Limited,**
4. The Bank of India Limited,
5. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company Limited,
6. The United Bank of India,
7. The Bank of Baroda, and
8. The Indian Bank Limited.

(b) On the advice of the Reserve Bank only such banks which are of an all India character and which have more than 100 branches have been selected for purposes of accepting compulsory deposits.

(c) The banks have agreed to undertake the work on a "no profit, no loss" basis; details are, however, still under consideration.

Shifting of Offices from Delhi

314. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Karni Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices shifted from Delhi since the termination of the last Session of Parliament;

(b) the number of new offices opened in the Capital; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that no new offices are set up in Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). According to the information received so far, nine offices have shifted from Delhi and no new office has been opened here. The names of the offices shifted are:

1. Fertilizer Corporation of India.
2. National Mineral Development Corporation.
3. Floods and Bridges Directorate of the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation.
4. Bhakra and Beas Dam Designs Directorate.
5. Additional Chief Engineer (IV) of the Central Public Works Department.
6. Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences.
7. Office of the Superintendent, Punjab Block of the Directorate of National Sample Survey.
8. Indian Institute of Petroleum of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
9. The Central Indian Medicinal Plant Organisation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(c) Proposals for opening of new offices are considered by a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet set up in 1957 to deal with such cases.

Seized Gold

315. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold seized in the country so far after the issue of gold control orders;

(b) how many goldsmiths have so far been arrested; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 7,94,363 grammes.

(b) 10.

(c) All the cases are under investigation or adjudication.

Farakha Barrage Project

316. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renu Chakravatty:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Committee of M.P.s to report on Farakha Barrage Project;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by them; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No. Some of the M.P.'s in the Ministry's Consultative Committee have formed a Sub-Committee to discuss the progress of the Project from time to time and the Ministry have concurred in the formation of the Committee.

(b) Some of the M.P.'s who recently visited the Farakha Barrage Project among other National Projects have submitted a report on their visit.

(c) The recommendations have been largely accepted keeping the requirements of financial control in view.

Irrigation and Flood Control System of D.V.C.

317. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri P. K. Deo:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opinion of the Attorney-General on the question of payment of compensation for taking over control of the irrigation and flood control system of the Damodar Valley Corporation has been received;

(b) if so, the precise nature of opinion given; and

(c) whether all the differences between the Union Government on the one hand and the two State Governments concerned regarding various problems of Damodar Valley Corporation have been resolved?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Neither the Government of India nor the Damodar Valley Corporation have asked for or obtained the opinion of the Attorney General on the question of payment of compensation for the transfer of the Barrage and Irrigation system of the DVC to the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A large measure of agreement has been reached on several issues, although a few of the problems have yet to be resolved.

C.P.W.D. Godown in New Delhi

318. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 17 on the 7th May, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry on the collapse of a C.P.W.D. Godown in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) whether a judicial inquiry has been instituted in the matter on the basis of the findings?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) In the process of replacement of damaged wooden trusses, 17 steel trusses had been safely hoisted and were kept in position by temporary balli bracings. When the 18th truss was being hoisted and as it was lowered into position on the pillars into the holding down bolts, there was a sudden storm and rain which created

confusion among the labourers who were holding the hoist rope. The labourers released the hoist rope and left their positions for shelter. Since this truss had not yet been fixed in position, it fell down hitting truss No. 17 with force. Truss No. 17 in its turn hit truss No. 16. The collapse of the 16th truss caused the collapse of the remaining trusses one by one in succession. The falling trusses hit some of the labourers who were working there and caused injuries to seven, two of whom died subsequently.

(c) No. The departmental Enquiry Committee which looked into the matter does not consider that the accident was caused by the negligence of anyone.

Power Development in Andhra Pradesh

319. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Eswara Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has recently extend a credit of about 20 million dollars to India for power development in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the precise terms of the credit; and

(c) the outlines of the schemes to be financed thereby?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) *Amount.*—$20.00 million (Rs. 9.52 crores).

(ii) Interest.—The credit is interest-free, but a service charge of ¾ per cent. per annum on the amount withdrawn and outstanding will be payable to International Development Association to meet its administrative cost.

(iii) *Repayment.*—The credit is for a term of 50 years. The principal amount will be repayable semi-annually beginning from December 1, 1973 and ending on June 1, 2013 at the rate of ½ per cent. of the principal amount for the first ten years and thereafter at the rate of 1½ per cent. for the final thirty years.

(c) The credit will cover about half the cost of the project designed to add 120 Megawatts of electricity to the power system of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. It consists mainly, of the following parts:

(i) *Power Station.*—The Thermal Power Station at Kothagudem will consist of two units of 60 Megawatts each. Two main transformers an auto-transformers each will also be installed; several components of the station will be designed for a capacity of 240 Megawatts. An aerial ropeway of about 6 miles long will be constructed for transportation of coal from nearby collieries.

(ii) *Kinnerasani Dam:* An earth dam on the Kinnerasani River with an initial height of about 96 feet will be constructed to supply cooling water to the power plant. A canal of about 6 miles long will conduct the water to the colling towers.

(iii) *Transmission Facilities:* A double circuit transmission line 150 miles long will be built to connect the Kothagudem Station with the Ramagundam Station to supply power to the western part of the State.

The total cost of the project is estimated at $41 million and it is scheduled for completion in 1966.

Transistors seized from Japanese Ship

320. { **Shri Bishamchander Seth:** / **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eighty transistor radio sets were seized from a Japanese ship "Kenryu Maru" at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the action taken against those held responsible;

(c) whether any foreigners were involved in it; and

(d) the value of the sets and how they have been disposed of?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Customs authorities at Calcutta seized 72 transistor radio sets from the Japanese ship s.s. "Kenryu Maru" on the 6th May, 1963.

(b) The cases were departmentally adjudicated, as a result of which the transistor radio sets were confiscated outright. Besides, personal penalties totalling Rs. 33,950 were imposed on and realised from those responsible for the unauthorised import of the radio sets. In addition, the balance of the sales proceeds of a few transistor radio sets, which had been disposed of by the crew, earlier, was also confiscated.

(c) Sixteen members of the crew, all Japanese nationals, were involved in the smuggling of the transistor radio sets.

(d) The market value of the radio sets is about Rs. 45,000 approximately. Out of the 72 sets, 36 have been disposed of by retail sale by the Custom House; the remaining 36 sets were awaiting disposal as on the 2nd July, 1963.

Malaria Eradication Programme

321. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:** / **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special Committee has been set up to study the requirements of the maintenance phase of the malaria eradication programme;

(b) the number of members of this Committee; and

(c) its recommendations?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The special Committee is composed of the following:

The Director-General of Health Services—Chairman.

Members:

1. The Director of Health Services, Bihar.
2. The Director of Health Services, Kerala.
3. The Director of Medical Services, Madras.
4. The Director of Public Health, Madras.
5. The Director of Public Health, Mysore.
6. The Director of Public Health, Uttar Pradesh.
7. A representative from the Ministry of Health.
8. A representative from the Directorate General of Health Services.

Assistant Director General of Health Services—Secretary.

2. The terms of reference of this Committee are as follows:

(i) The Committee should go into the details of the requirements related to the Primary Health Centres, their planning, the necessary priority required according to the needs of the maintenance phase of the Malaria Eradication Programme;

(ii) The Committee should also consider the staffing pattern required for the Primary Health Centres not only for the Malaria Eradication Pro-

gramme but also for other health activities and the manner in which the technical and supervisory staff of the National Malaria Eradication Programme Organisation should be utilised after malaria eradication has been achieved.

(c) The Committee has not yet submitted its recommendations to the Government.

Change in Financial Year

322. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether active consideration is being given regarding change in the financial year so as to enable Government to have more accurate estimate relating to agricultural prospects and the possible repercussions of the latter on production, prices and the balance of payment position?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Building Projects Team of the Committee on Plan Projects has in its Report on Public Works Administration suggested a change in the financial ear. The Team's Report is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments whose comments are awaited.

Government Press at Koratty

323. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the establishment of the Government Press at Koratty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes; tenders for the construction of the Press and certain essential ancillary buildings have been received and are being examined. Most of the materials necessary for starting construction have arrived at site. The first batch of machinery involving foreign exchange of Rs. 9 lakhs has been ordered.

Mints Running at Loss

324. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mints are running at heavy loss;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no system of cost accounting there yet; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Mints are government service departments established mainly for producing coins required for circulation in the country. Profit, representing the difference between the face value of coins and the cost of their manufacture, including the metal content, accrues to the mints when new coins are put into circulation. Conversely, when they are withdrawn and melted for recoinage, the difference between the face value and their metal content is treated as a 'loss' to the Mints. According to the existing system of Accounting, while the profits are taken to the Revenue Head the 'loss' is taken to the Expenditure Head, which gives the impression that the Mints are running at a heavy loss. In a particular year, when new coins cease to be minted but the withdrawal and destruction continue at a high pace, the "loss" is likely to outstrip the profit in that year. There is really no loss in the "Commercial sense".

(b) Cost Accounting has been introduced in all the Mints.

(c) Does not arise.

T.B. Clinics

325. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme for establishing T.B. clinics is not progressing according to the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of clinics established so far since the commencement of the Third Plan; and

(d) the expenditure incurred in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Neyveli Project

326. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to release power from the Neyveli Project to the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

T.B. Patients

327. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the position with regard to the treatment of tuberculosis paients in their homes is unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The scheme for expanding domiciliary treatment facilities for tuberculosis patients has made little progress as the State Governments have not provided adequate funds and resources for it. There are also difficulties in achieving rapid progress due to shortage of T.B. drugs, X-ray films and equipment. The following steps are being taken to overcome these difficulties:

(i) Efforts are being made to step up the production of anti-tuberculosis drugs by the existing plants to the full extent practicable. Further increase in the production capacity and import of drugs to the extent necessary is being discussed with the UNICEF.

(ii) the State Governments have been urged to expedite the establishment of T.B. Clinics with a view to achieving the target of at least one clinic in every district during the III plan period. X-ray and laboratory equipment are being supplied by the UNICEF to those Clinics which have been properly established|upgraded.

(iii) It is proposed to establish 25 Mobile T.B. Clinics during the III Five Year Plan period. Orders for the procurement of 5 such Clinics have already been placed.

750 Bedded Hospital in Delhi

328. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan and estimate of the 750 bedded hospital block of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Delhi has been ready;

(b) the names of architects entrusted to prepare the design;

(c) the provisional estimate of the building; and

(d) whether it will be constructed on phased programme basis or the entire building will be taken up?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) M/S Kanvinde and Raj and Master Sathe and Kothari, 14-F, Central Ring, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

(c) Rs. 243 lakhs.

(d) On phased programme basis.

Rent Paid for Private Buildings

329. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by Government during the last five years as rent of the various buildings in Delhi which house Government offices but do not belong to Government;

(b) how many of these buildings are owned by private individuals; and

(c) the precautions taken to ensure that no favouritism is involved in selecting private buildings for the purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The buildings to be taken on rent for Government offices are selected by the Administrative Departments if no Government accommodation is available to them. The rent for these buildings is determined on the basis of a certificate of reasonableness of the rent issued by the C.P.W.D. Rents already being paid by Government for similar buildings in the same localities are also taken as a guide for fixing the rents of new buildings to be taken on rent.

Business Profits

330. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount repatriated or due for repatriation to different countries on business profits during the last two years; and

(b) the estimate of such amount during the next three years of the Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement showing remittance of business profits (current as well as accumulated) and dividends during the years 1961-62 and 1962-1963, with country-wise breakup, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1461/63].

(b) It is not possible to make any accurate forecast of such remittances. Based upon past figures given above a rough estimate may be about Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 crores per year.

Anti-Smallpox Campaign

331. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to State whether the Punjab Government have approached West Pakistan Government in connection with anti-smallpox campaign?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Government of Punjab have not made any approach to the Government of Pakistan in the matter. It may, however, be stated that in accordance with an agreement reached between the Governments of India and Pakistan in 1950 based on the provisions of Article 9 of the International Sanitary Convention, the following reciprocal arrangements for exchange of epidemiological information relating to contiguous areas exist between the two countries:—

(i) A routine weekly epidemiological report giving data by districts may be exchanged directly between the provincial headquarters.

(ii) The occurrence of the first case of any of the Convention diseases in a province may similarly be intimated telegraphically by the provincial

headquarter to the opposite number across the border.

(iii) The District Medical or Health Officers of the contiguous areas in the two Countries may directly exchange epidemiological information in respect of their areas. Any epidemic out-break may be communicated immediately.

The Government of India have recently requested the W.H.O. to move the countries adjoining India, *viz.* Pakistan and Nepal, to develop synchronised mass Smallpox Vaccination campaigns in these countries. This request will be considered by the WHO regional Committee for South East Asia at their meeting scheduled to be held from the 10th to 16th September, 1963.

Coromandel Fertilisers (P) Ltd.

332 Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarted Question No. 1770 on the 11th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the application for capital issue from "Coromandel Fertilisers Private Ltd." for the establishment of fertiliser plant at Vishakhapatnam has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) and (b): The application is still under consideration.

Interest on Loans for Nagarjunasagar Project

333. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the request of Andhra Pradesh Government to exempt payment of interest on the loans granted for the construction of Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at; and

(c) the amount of loan granted for this project upto-date?

The Mnister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have agreed to the grant of additional loans equal to the arrears of interest as on 31-3-1962 on loans advanced for this Project.

(c) The loans granted for the Project amount to Rs. 5607 crores upto 30-6-1963 for works expenditure and Rs. 3,64, 23, 243 for payment of interest charges upto 31-3-1962.

नार्थ एवेन्यू में संसद् सदस्यों के लिए फ्लैट

३३४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या निर्माण, **आवास तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री २८ फरवरी, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नार्थ एवेन्यू नई दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों के लिए फ्लेटों के निर्माण में अब तक क्या निश्चित प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उन फ्लेटों के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से कौन-से विषेश कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द्र खन्ना):

(क) और (ख) . इमारत वाले भाग पर लगभग ६० प्रतिशत काम हो चुका है । ठेके के अनुसार यह काम ३१ जनवरी १९६४ तक पूरा होना है । इस काम को यथासंभव और भी जल्दी पूरा करने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

West Bengal Plan for Rehabilitation of D.Ps.

335. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal are sponsoring any tenements scheme at Sonarpur, West Ben-

gal for the rehabilitation of displaced persons with the approval and help of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, details of the Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Voluntary Medical Service

336. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has evolved a scheme of voluntary medical service to raise a cadre of doctors whose services could be requisitioned to meet urgent local needs in times of epidemics, accidents and floods;

(b) whether the scheme has been examined by the Union Ministry and whether opinion of the medical association has been secured;

(c) whether Government have considered the possibility of extending the scheme to other States; and

(d) If so, whether the recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the Chief Commissioner have been made available to the States, along with the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, a scheme known as Volntary Medical Corps, Delhi, has been introduced in Delhi (Defence Colony) by the Delhi Administration on an experimental basis to meet local needs in times of peace as well as in any emergency, with the object of fitting it in the general Civil Defence Plan. The following categories of volunteers will participate in the scheme:—

(i) Medically qualified graduates, licentiates of medicine.

(ii) Qualified and registered nurses.

(iii) Men and Women who have completed the course of Home Nursing, First Aid, Auxiliary Nursing.

(iv) Men and Women who volunteer to serve as Ambulance Drivers.

(v) Men and Women who wish to offer their services for use in hospitals/localities for medico-social work, trainers in first-aid etc., clerical duties, stock keeping pharmacist etc.

(b) The scheme has been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Delhi Medical Association.

(c) and (d). After some experience of the scheme in Delhi it will be commended to other States for implementation. The scheme will, meanwhile, be sent to the Citizens Councils of the States for study.

Central Council for Unani and Ayurvedic Medicines

337. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the formation of Central Council for Unani and Ayurvedic medicines; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take regarding this representation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) This will be considered after a decision is taken on the nature of Ayurvedic and Unani education.

गांजा

३३८. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डेढ़ लाख रूपये का अवैध नेपाली गांजा मखना गांव के निकट

(बिहार में) १६ अप्रैल, १९६३ को पकड़ा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसके संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस मामले में सभी अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं और राज्य सरकार उन पर मुकदमा चला रही है ।

Bhim Kund Power Project in Orissa

339. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhim Kund Power project in Orissa is going to be dropped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The project is not included in the Third Five Year Plan of Orissa State and has not so far been sanctioned.

(b) Does not arise.

Pong Dam and Sutlej Beas Link Projects

340. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sanctioned by the Centre for the construction of the Pong Dam and Sutlej Beas Link Project, separately for 1963-64;

(b) how much foreign exchange is involved in it during 1963-64; and

(c) how much has been released for the year so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):

	Rupees in lakhs
[a] Unit No. I . . . (The Beas Sutlej Link).	279
Unit No. II . . [The Beas Dam at Pong]	450

(b) Rs. 5,26,63,000.

(c) Rs. 60,66,756 up to 15-7-1963.

Sale of Pure Gold by a Bank

341. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news published in the "Janasevak" of Calcutta on the 24th May, 1963 that a Bank in Jalpaiguri town has sold 25 tolas of pure gold, mortgaged with it, at Rs. 100 per tola at an auction within the bank;

(b) whether any permit was issued for such sale;

(c) whether the buyer took licence for making such purchase; and

(d) whether such facility has been allowed to other banks?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. The report in the newspaper was not, however, correct. The bank sold gold ornaments which were pledged with it, but not pure gold as stated in the news item.

(b) to (d). Banks are not treated as licensed dealers, merely because they sell gold or articles of gold pledged with them. As gold ornaments do not have to be declared, and can be bought and sold without any restrictions by parties other than dealers, the question of granting any special permit in this case or in the case of other banks does not arise.

Tax Evasion Cases

342. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of Tax evasion cases detected and the tax arrears realised from 1st April, 1962 upto 31st March, 1963?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The number of cases of concealment detected from 1st April, 1962 upto 31st March, 1963 is 3212. Besides, 75,441 new assessees were discovered by the Department in this period.

The provisional figure of arrear collection during the same period is Rs. 72:12 crores.

स्टेट बैंक द्वारा दुहरा भुगतान

३४३. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक आफ चाइना के बन्द होते समय स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के बम्बई कार्यालय ने बैंक आफ चाइना को २ लाख रूपये का दुहरा पेमेन्ट कर दिया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट के आदेशानुसार अब दो लाख रूपया पुनः आफिश्यिल लिक्वीडेटर द्वारा जो कि बैंक आफ चाइना से सम्बंधित है, स्टेट बैंक को लौटाया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की गलती क्यों की गई ; और

(घ) क्या किसी को इसके लिये उत्तर-दायी माना गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क), (ख) और (ग) : भारतीय राज्य बैंक (स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया), कलकत्ता ने अपने बम्बई कार्यालय को २६ दिसम्बर १९६१ को तार द्वारा यह सन्देश भेजा कि वह २ लाख रूपये की रकम स्टाटनी बंका सेस्कोस्लोवेन्स्का के खाते में जमा करने के लिये बैंक आफ चाइना को अदा कर दें । इस सन्देश के आधार पर २९ दिसम्बर १९६१ को जरूरी कार्रवाई की गयी । बाद में जब यही सूचना डाक द्वारा बम्बई कार्यालय पहुंची तो इसे तार द्वारा पहले भेजे गये संदेश की पुष्ठि न समझ कर नये अन्तरण की सूचना समझ लिया गया । इसीलिए इस रकम का भुगतान दूसरी बार कर दिया गया इस बीच यह गलती सुधार दी गयी है और राज्य बैंक की प्रार्थना पर कलकत्ता के उच्च न्यायालय ने बैंक आफ चाइना के परिसमापक (लिक्विडेटर) को राज्य बैंक की वह रकम लौटाने का आदेश दे दिया है जो उक्त बैंक द्वारा अधिक अदा कर दी गयी थी ।

(घ) भारतीय राज्य बैंक उचित कार्रवाई कर रहा है ।

सफदरजंग अस्पताल में हार की चोरी

३४४. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २४ मई, ११६३ को ईस्ट विनय नगर निवासी एक महिला जब एक्स-रे कराने सफदरजंग अस्पताल में गई तो उसकी सोने की माला एक्स-रे फोटो लेने के बहाने उतरवा ली गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त हार उस महिला को वापस नहीं दिया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अभियुक्त का पता लगाया जा सका है ?

स्वास्थ्य मत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) से (ग) . इस मामले के तथ्य इस प्रकार हैं :

विकलांग वहिरंग रोगी विभाग के बरामदे में प्रतीक्षा कर रही एक महिला रोगी को कोई बाहर का आदमी मिला जो उसे एक मैडिकल अफसर के कमरे में ले गया । वहां उसने उसे एक परीक्षण मेज पर लेटने के लिये कहा । और यह सुझाव दिया कि एक्स-रे लेने से पहले उसे अपनी सोने की जंजीर उतार लेनी चाहिये । उसके कहने के अनुसार रोगिणी ने जंजीर उतार ली । मैडिकल अफसर को एक्स-रे लेने के लिये

बुलाने के बहाने वह आदमी कमरे से बाहर आया और जंजीर ले कर गायब हो गया । रोगिणी इस बात को अस्पताल कर्मचारियों के ध्यान में लाये बगैर ही घर चली गयी और उसने पुलिस में एक शिकायत दर्ज कर दी । पुलिस अभी तक अपराधी का पता नहीं लगा पाई है ।

कुष्ठ रोग निवारण के लिये सहायता

३४५. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुष्ठ रोग निवारण हेतु ब्रिटिश लेपरोसी रिलीफ एसोशियेशन द्वारा भारत को १९६२ में ११,००० पौण्ड सहायतार्थ प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त धन राशि भारत में कौन-कौन से स्थानों पर व्यय की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). १९६२ में ब्रिटिश सरकार लेपरेसी रिलीफ ऐसोशियेशन में भारत की कुष्ठ संस्थाओं को, जैसा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १९६२–६३] ११,७६४.१४ पौण्ड के सहाययानुदान दिये ।

मोटर गाड़ियों के लिय आदर्श वर्कशाप

३४६. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में दिल्ली में हुई स्वास्थय संबंधी एक अखिल भारतीय कान्फ्रेंस के निर्णय के अनुसार दिल्लीमें एक माडल वर्कशाप स्थापित की जा रही है जिसमें विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में काम आने वाली मोटर गाड़ियों की मरम्मत इत्यादि का प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक्स-रे व रेफ्रिजीरेटर संबंधी प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जायेगा,

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस कांफ्रेंस के निर्णयों का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली के अलावा दूसरे स्थानों पर भी ऐसी संस्थायें खोली जायेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) यूनिसेफ भारत सरकार को दिल्ली में एक ऐसी माडल वर्कशाप की स्थापना में मदद करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है, जिसमें विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों में लगी मोटर गाड़ियों की मरम्मत आदि का प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा । यह प्रस्ताव मई, १९६३ में दिल्ली में हुये राज्य स्वास्थ्य परिवहन अफसरों के सम्मेलन मे निस्हत नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव में एक्स-रे, रेफ्रीजरेटर आदि की व्यवस्था के लिए टेकनिशियनों का प्रशिक्षण भी सम्मिलित किये जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) मई १९६३ में दिल्ली में हुये स्वास्थ्य परिवहन अफसरों के द्वितीय अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन में दिल्ली में एक माडल वर्कशाप स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की ।

उस सम्मेलन ने निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की हैं :

(१) अप्रैल, १९६२ में हुये प्रथम राज्य स्वास्थ्य परिवहन अफसरों के सम्मेलन की सभी १९ सिफारिशों की पुष्टि की ।

(२) जन स्वास्थय अनुस्थापन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थय कर्मचारियों के लिये गाड़ियों की देख रेख का अनुस्थापन प्रशिक्षण ।

(३) परिवहन अफसर को अपने कार्यों के सुचारु संचालन पक्का करने के लिये कम से कम २०० रुपये का स्थायी नकद एडवान्स दिया जाये ।

(४) राज्य स्वास्थय परिवहन अफसर अपनी योग्यता के आधार पर राज्य स्वास्थ्य परिवहन संगठन, स्वास्थ्य गाड़ी मरम्मत एवं व्यवस्था के लिए कर्मचारियों के चुनाव संबंधी मामलों में मुख्य सलाहकार हो तथा व्यापारिक मरम्मत प्राक्कलनों की छानबीन का अधिकारी हो ।

(५) राज्य स्वास्थ्य । वित्त मंत्रियों के सम्मेलनों के समय स्वास्थ्य परिवहन के विषय को एजण्डा में लाने का मौका दिया जाय ताकि उच्चतम स्तर पर इस समस्या के महत्व को उचित प्रशंसा मिल सके ।

(६) यह ठीक है कि विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेन्सियों से सम्भरण होता है और रेट कन्ट्रेकट हैं तथापि समय आयेगा जब खुले पुर्जे बाजार से खरीदने पड़ेंगे । अतः स्वास्थ्य निदेशालय के परिवहन विभाग को मौजूदा अधिकृत वित्तीय सीमाओं के भीतर ऐसी खरीद करने की अनुमति दी जाये, ताकि स्वास्थय गाड़ियों को एक्टिव ड्यूटी पर लगाने में देर न हो ।

(७) संगठन के अन्दर प्रशिक्षण की एक प्रणाली के जरिये स्वास्थ्य परिवहन कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण सिद्धांततः स्वीकार किया गया ।

(८) काम की मात्रा तथा गुणों में वृध्दि के लिये उत्पादक कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य से विशिष्ठ कार्यों में कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण सिद्धांततः स्वीकार किया गया ।

(९) गत वर्ष के अनुभव ने यह बतलाया है कि राज्य स्तर पर पुर्जों के स्टोर चलाने के लिए उचित योग्यता प्राप्त पार्टस स्टोर्स सुपरिण्डेण्टों की आवश्यकता पर बल देना चाहिये ।

(१०) राज्य स्वास्थ्य परिवहन संगठनों द्वारा अधिक से अधिक चार चार महीनों के बाद और अच्छा हो ६० से ९० दिनों के बाद राज्य में गतिविधियों के अच्छे समन्वय के लिए तथा संगठन के अन्दर प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये राज्यवार सम्मेलन किये जायें ।

(११) सभी स्वास्थ्य गाड़ियों के ड्राइवर सचल व्यवस्था दलों को गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था, सफाई, मरम्मत में मदद करें ।

(१२) इस कार्य से प्राप्त मितव्ययिता सिद्ध करने के लिये स्वास्थ्य निदेशालयों के सभी परिवहन अफसर निम्नलिखित के तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण आवश्यक आंकड़ों का संकलन करेंगे ।

(क) एक ही प्रकार के जीपों के लिये व्यापारिक मरम्मत चार्ज और किये गये मरम्मत की व्यापारिक दरों के आधार पर निकाली गई कुल लागत ।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य परिवहन संगठन के कार्य से निकला वित्तीय लाभ ।

(ग) आफ-रोड़ गाड़ियों की संख्या में कमी ।

(घ) वेहिकल आफ-रोड़ समय में कमी का औसत ।

(१३) सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले चिकित्सा प्रशासकों ने स्वास्थ्य गाड़ी चालकों के लिये निम्न प्रकार के चिकित्सा योग्यता मापदण्ड की सिफारिश की :

कान — श्रवण शक्ति पूरी होनी चाहिये ।

आंख—दूरकी दृष्टि—६/६ ऐनकों के बिना
समीप की दृष्टि—५५ अथवा सहित
रंग दृष्टि — सामान्य
रातौन्धी — शून्य

मांस पेशियों एवं जोड़ — कोई लकवा नहीं और सभी जोड़ों का सुन्दर संचलन हो ।

नर्वस सिस्टम	पूर्णतया सामान्य । किसी भी संक्रामक रोग से मुक्त सामान्य मेडिकल फिटनेस के अतिरिक्त इनका विशेष उल्लेख होना है ।

(१४) अचल वर्कशाप के कामों तथा उत्तरदायित्वों तथा स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों के प्रस्तावित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखते हुये यह विचार किया गया है कि निकट भविष्य में एक अतिरिक्त अफसर की आवश्यकता प्रतीत हो सकती है जो परिवहन अफसर को तकनीकी एवं प्रशासकीय दोनों प्रकार से भली प्रकार सहायता दे सके । यह क्षेत्र और फलीट साइज पर निर्भर है ।

(१५) यह सिफारिश की गई कि राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम अपनी गाड़ियों के लिये फालतू पुर्जों की नियमित और सुव्यवस्थित करे ।

(१६) जिस प्रकार यूनिसेफ ने अपनी पुरानी गाड़ियों को बेचने के बजाय फालतू पुर्जों के लिये उन्हें तोड़ने का निश्चय किया है उसी प्रकार इस सम्मेलन ने भी सिफारिश की है कि स्वास्थ्य परिवहन अफसर राज्य की अपनी तथा राष्ट्रीय उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की गाड़ियों के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को इसी प्रणाली को अपनाने के लिये लिखें ।

(घ) इस विषय का परीक्षण बाद में किया जायेगा ।

भाखड़ा नांगल परियोजना

३४७. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाखड़ा-नंगल परियोजना पर अब तक कितना रूपया व्यय हो चुका है ;

(ख) योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण के रूप में कितना रूपया पंजाब सरकार को दिया गया ; और

(ग) ऋण को पंजाब सरकार से वापस लेने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) अप्रैल, १९६३ के अन्त तक १,६८,४४,६६,९३९ रूपये ।

(ख) २,०४,२९,७७,२७५ रूपये ।

(१) इस में परियोजना पर व्यय होने के लिये ऋण तथा दर-शुल्कों की अदायगी के लिए ऋण भी सम्मिलित हैं ।

(२) इस परियोजना में राजस्थान सरकार को पुनर्विनिहित अथवा पुनर्विहित होने वाली राशि सम्मिलित है और यह परियोजना के सांझे कार्यों की लागत के उनके भाग के रूप में है । राजस्थान सरकार को पुनर्विनिहित राशि १९५९-६० के अंत तक २६,४०,५९,२१५ रूपये है ।

(ग) अभी तक १,९२,५०,४५० रूपये वसूल पाये हैं ।

सरकारी कार्यालयों को वातानुकूलित बनाना

३४८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरूआ :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नये सरकारी कार्यालयों को वातानुकूलित करने का विचार छोड़ दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी राशि बचने की आशा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) नहीं । लेकिन हर नये कार्यालय के संबंध में औचित्य के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

349. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the **Minister** of **Finance** be pleased to **state:**

(a) whether compulsory deposit **scheme** applicable to those who pay **land** revenue has been implemented **in all** the States; and

(b) whether there is any proposal **to** modify the system of collection of **compulsory** deposit from land revenue **payers?**

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Scheme in **regard** to land revenue payers has not **yet** been brought into force in any **of the** States. Government intends to **bring** it into effect, from a convenient **date,** in consultation with **the State Governments,** having regard to the **year** adopted and the dates fixed by **the** State Governments for the collec**tion** of land revenue. The date from **which** the Scheme will be made appli**cable** will be announced separately.

(b) No, Sir. The present proposal **is to** collect the deposits along with **the** land revenue through the same **agency** as is employed for the collec**tion of** land revenue. Subject to this, **if** any suggestions are received from **the** State Governments in the interest **of** speedy and orderly implementation **of the** Scheme, they would be consi**dered.**

Overdrafts for State Governments

350. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be **pleased** to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Reserve Bank of India to refuse further over-drafts to four States including Assam; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). **No** directions were issued. However, the Reserve Bank was advised that in the event of persistent overdrawals by States, which contravened the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act as also the Agreements entered into thereunder, the Bank should take suitable remedial action. **No** instructions about over-drafts to Assam have been issued.

Slum Clearance Scheme

351. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that progress in implementing the slum clearance schemes has been well below expectations during the first two years of the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to accelerate the progress of the schemes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Progress under the Scheme during these two years has been quite satisfactory. An expenditure of Rs. 9·39 crores was incurred against a provision of Rs. 9·73 crores. During these two years construction of 29,257 dwelling units has been sanctioned.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Thermal Power Stations in Kerala

352. { **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** / **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Thermal Power Stations in Kerala; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

T.B. Hospital

353. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of beds in T.B. Hospitals are unoccupied because of inability of patients to meet the expenses of treatment;

(b) whether Government have collected complete figures of the vacant beds; and

(c) the steps taken to see that full capacity of hospitals is utilised by ailing people?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The State Governments and Union Territories were consulted in the matter. A statement compiled from the replies received up-to-date is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1463/63]. No replies have so far been received from the Governments of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi. It will be seen from the statement that the beds in the T.B. Hospitals/ Sanatoria etc. do not remain unoccupied.

(c) No steps seem to be necessary.

Foreign Exchange for Birla Planetarium

354. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange sanctioned by Government to the Birlas to enable them to build the Planetarium at Calcutta;

(b) the name of the foreign firm that fitted the Planetarium with scientific equipments; and

(c) whether the deal was made through the Government of India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The subject matter of the question concerns the Minister of International Trade who will reply in due course.

परिवार नियोजन

३५५. { **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** / **श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :** / **श्री ज० ब० बिष्ट :**

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन योजना को राष्ट्रव्यापी पैमाने पर कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) वर्तमान कार्यक्रम का संशोधन तथा आगे विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ख) विचाराधीन पुनर्गठित परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :

(१) कार्यक्रम के विस्तार शिक्षा पहलुओं को मजबूत करना ;

(२) गर्भरोधकों के स्वदेशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाना, सामान्य व्यापार सरणियों (चैन्लस)का विकास तथा उन्मुक्त संभरण; और

(३) हर स्तर जैसे सामुदायिक विकास खंड स्तर, जिला स्तर, राज्य तथा केन्द्र स्तर पर कार्यक्रम के चालू निर्धारण, मार्गदर्शन और शीघ्र विस्तार के लिये प्रशासकीय मशीनरी को सशक्त करना ।

एक ब्लाक में मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन क्षेत्र कार्यकर्त्ता मिश्रित दल के रूप में काम करेंगे । यथा समय परिवार नियोजन, पोषण तथा स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा में अतिरिक्त अनुस्थापन के साथ सहायक नर्स-धात्री जैसे के लिये आधारिक प्रशिक्षण सहित परिग्रसनी की एक ही श्रेणी होगी । यह कार्यकर्त्ता जब क्षेत्र में नियुक्त होगा तो परिवार कल्याण कार्यकर्त्ता कहलायेगा, प्रत्येक ऐसा क्षेत्र कार्यकर्त्ता मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन दोनों सेवायें देगा । 'क्लीनिक' शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि इससे आरोग्यकारी उपचार केन्द्र का अर्थ निकलता है और परिवार नियोजन क्लीनिक / केन्द्रों का नाम भविष्य में, परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र रखा जायेगा । परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम एक मिश्रित प्रयास के रूप में समझा जायेगा जिसका उद्देश्य आबादी के समस्त एकक में परिवार नियोजन के ग्रहण में सहायक हालतों का प्रतिष्ठापन होगा । ग्राम क्षेत्रों में यह एकक एक सामुदायिक विकास खंड होगा और नगरक्षेत्रों में ५०,००० की आबादी का समस्त कार्यक्रम सामुदायिक स्तर शिक्षा तकनीकों पर बल देगा जिसका उद्देश्य लोगों को स्वयं अपने अपने वर्गों में सामान्य प्रणाली के रूप में कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने में तथा गर्भरोधक वितरण के चैनल स्थापित करने में ताकि क्लीनिक में जाने की आवश्यकता न रहे, सहायता देना है । नीति यह होगी कि उन क्षेत्रों में जहां ऐसी सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है अथवा उनमें वृद्धि करने की जरूरत है, नये केन्द्र खुले और वितरण केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़े ।

नगर क्षेत्रों में हर ५०,००० की आबादी के लिये एक पुरुष तथा एक महिला परिवार नियोजन कल्याण कार्यकर्त्ता होगा, ग्राम क्षेत्रों में लगभग १०,००० की आबादी के लिये एक महिला कार्यकर्त्ता होगी और लगभग २०,००० आबादी के लिये एक पुरुष कार्यकर्त्ता होगा ।

वास्तव में यह पुनर्गठित कार्यक्रम प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना अवधियों में प्रारम्भ किये गये कार्यक्रम का और आगे विकसित रूप है ।

Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

356. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2629 on the 2nd May, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question with regard to the revised rates for the Nursing Home and Special Wards of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). **Yes, Sir. It** is not considered possible to reduce the diet and airconditioning charges. Charges for operation and other general services are at present being considered in relation to charges levied for similar facilities in other Government hospitals in Delhi.

Premium Prize Bonds

357. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount so far invested in (i) Premium Prize Bonds and (ii) Gold Bonds, separately up-to-date, State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Two statements are

laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1464/63].

कलकत्ता में बिजलीघर

३५८. **श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में एक चौथा बिजलीघर खोलने का विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या इसके लिये विदेशी सहायता की जायेगी ; और

(घ) इस बिजलीघर की वार्षिक क्षमता कितनी होगी और इस परियोजना पर कितनी लागत का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (घ). कलकत्ता में चौथे बिजलीघर की स्थापना का कोई विचार नहीं है। हां, कलकत्ता बिजली संभरण निगम को लगभग ३५ लाख पांऊड की लागत पर अपने चार बिजलीघरों में से एक में ५० मैगावाट की क्षमता के एक उत्पादन सैट को लगाने की इजाजत दे दी गयी थी। विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता (लगभग २० लाख पाऊंड) अनुज्ञप्तिधारी द्वारा इंगलैंड में पड़ी उसकी अपनी स्टर्लिग निधि से पूरी की जा रही है। इस यूनिट के जनवरी, १९६४ में चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

दिल्ली में लघु उद्योगों के लिये बिजली

३५९. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की औद्योगिक सलाहकार बोर्ड ने २० अप्रैल, १९६३ की बैठक में लघु उद्योगों को बिजली देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बिजली किस दर पर दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या इस बिजली की दर अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए दी जाने वाली बिजली की दर से कम होगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग) . जी, नहीं । बिजली संभरण को स्वीकार करने का काम बिजली सलाहकार समिति का है जो कि दिल्ली के मुख्य कमिश्नर द्वारा स्थापित की गई है। १९ अप्रैल, १९६३ को हुई औद्योगिक सलाहकार बोर्ड की ३१वीं बैठक में उन ग्रामों के हक में छोटे सेवा उद्योग चलाने के लिये लाइसेंस देने के बारे में विचार किया गया था जिन की जमीनें सरकार द्वारा ले ली गई थीं। यह निश्चय किया गया था कि सेवा उद्योगों की एक सूचि तैयार की जाए और इसे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की समिति के सामने उनके विचारार्थ रखा जाये।

दिल्ली में स्वास्थ्य कर

३६०. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में स्वास्थय-कर लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना से सरकार को कितना रुपया प्राप्त होगा; और

(ग) इसमें किन-किन मरीजों को छूट दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Dearness Allowance

361. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken on the demand of Central Government Employees for enhanced dearness allowance to neutralise the rising cost of living; and

(b) whether Government are prepared to appoint arbitration as recommended by Pay Commission?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Pay Commission did not recommend full neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living; nor did they recommend arbitration in this matter. In terms of the Pay Commission's recommendations, a review was made, when the Working Class Consumer Price Index for the period of twelve months ended October, 1961, on the average, was 125 (1949-100), and the rates of dearness allowance were increased with effect from the 1st November, 1961, neutralising increase in the cost of living by nearly 75 per cent at the minimum wage level. A further review will be made when the average for 12 consecutive months reaches 135 points.

Non-Availability of Income Tax Forms

362. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the last date of filling income tax returns no forms were available in the income tax office headquarters in Gujarat Circle; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Premium Prize Bonds Scheme

363. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is under contemplation of Government to replace the existing Premium Prize Bonds Scheme by another scheme; and

(b) if so, the proposed innovations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration. No decisions have yet been taken.

Central Water and Power Commission

364. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the names of the Chairman and the Member of the Central Water and Power Commission?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):
Chairman

Shri M. R. Chopra.

Members:

Water Wing

(1) Shri C. L. Handa
(2) Shri A. R. Venkataraman
(3) Shri D. B. Anand.

Power Wing

(1) Shri K. P. S. Nair
(2) Shri T. N. Idnani
(3) Shri K. L. Vij.

Income of Ex-Rulers

365. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income of the ex-rulers from investments in Govern-

ment securities has been made taxable by a recent Government order;

(b) if so, the estimated annual income to the exchequer by the enforcement of this order; and

(c) whether the privy purses are covered by the Compulsory Deposit Scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The exemption from tax on the income from Government securities enjoyed by the Rulers has been withdrawn with effect from the current assessment year.

(b) No statistics have so far been maintained regarding the income of the Rulers from Government securities, as the same has hitherto been exempt from tax. In order to estimate the addition to revenue on account of the withdrawal of the aforesaid exemption, an elaborate enquiry and calculations will have to be made and this will involve considerable amount of labour not commensurate with results.

(c) No, Sir.

Hostel for Working Girls

366. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 12436 on the 4th April, 1963 and state the progress so far made to implement the scheme to construct a hostel for working girls in Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Work on the hostel has been started on the 28th July, 1963.

22-Carat Jewellery Factory

367. Shri R. Barua:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Rajasthan Government to start a 22-Carat Jewellery Factory; and

(b) whether Government have considered the proposal and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

T.B. Patients in Delhi Hospitals

368. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. patients admitted in the General Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi during 1962-63 and in 1963-64 upto 30th July;

(b) whether these patients remained with general patients; and

(c) whether any special diet was supplied to these patients?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The information for the hospitals other than the hospitals of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is as follows:

1962	..	1348
1963 (upto 30th July)		1009

(b) Thse patients are admitted with general patients but as soon as the case is diagnosed to be infectious, necessary preventive measures are taken to separate them from general patients as far as possible or to discharge them from the hospital and advise them to take treatment in T.B. clinics and hospitals.

(c) Suitable diet as indicated was supplied to these patients.

परसौनी बांध

३६९. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री २१ अप्रैल, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३ के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिलों को नारायणी नदी की बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये परसौनी बांध के लिये आवश्यक जमीन नेपाल सरकार से प्राप्त कर ली गई है; और

(ख) उक्त बांध के निर्माण की क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). प्रस्तावित बन्ध के रेखांकन को, जिस को कि नेपाल बन्ध कहा जाता है, नेपाली तथा भारतीय अभियन्ताओं ने मिल कर अन्तिम रूप दिया है और बन्ध पर कार्य चालू मानसून ऋतु के शीघ्र ही बाद आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है । तब तक आवश्यक जमीन पर कब्जा भी मिल जाने की आशा है ।

Drinking Water Scheme in Assam

370. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned to Assam for drinking water scheme in the urban areas in the Second and Third Plans;

(b) whether any amount was sanctioned for the water works scheme in Silchar in the light of the request of the Assam Government; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. A sum of Rs. 69·18 lakhs has been paid as loan to the Government of Assam for implementing their urban water supply schemes during the II Plan Period and the first two years of the III Plan.

(b) No such request has been received from the Assam Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

माताटीला से बिजली का संभरण

३७१. श्री राम सेवक : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सन् १९६३–६४ तक माताटीला से १६,००० कि० वा० बिजली सप्लाई करने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि माताटीला का बिजली विभाग बहुत धीरे धीरे कार्य कर रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ङ) जो बिजली उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई की जायेगी, उस का प्रति यूनिट रेट क्या होगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड प्रतिवर्ष माताटीला से प्राप्त होने वाली बिजली का तीसरा भाग मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को दिया करेगा। माताटीला पर कुल प्रस्थापित क्षमता ३०,००० किलोवाट होगी। १९६३–६४ तक १६,००० किलोवाट बिजली देने के लिए कोई वादा नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) तथा (ग). माताटीला बांध का निर्माण हो चुका है, किन्तु बिजलीघर से सम्बद्ध सिविल कार्यों के निर्माण का कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है। अन्तिम सूचना के अनुसार उत्पादन यूनिटों के १९६६ तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है । हां, बिजलीघर पर प्रगति निश्चय ही धीमी है ।

(घ) इस विषय पर परियोजना अधिकारियों से लिखा-पढ़ी हो रही है और उन्होंने यकीन दिलाया है कि वे परियोजना के शीघ्र कार्यान्वन के लिये आवश्यक पग उठा रहे हैं ।

(ङ) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Food Testing Laboratories

372. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laboratories for food testing in the country were ill-equipped and the analysts low-paid; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). At the last meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards held in July, 1963, statements were made to the effect that the laboratories were ill-equipped and analysts low-paid. An extract from the record of the permanent sub-committee of analysts is as follows:

> "Laboratories are to be equipped with the most medern equipment to carry out all types of food analysis in the latest manner, such as Spectophotometry, Polarography etc. Public Analysts will have to keep pace with the progress in the food industries and technology of food production. Moreover, the Public Analysts have to carry out research and investigational work in collaboration with the Director, Central Food Laboratory on the successful working of which the proper enforcement of the Act could be effected. It is, therefore, strongly felt that the position and status of the State Public Analysts should be sufficiently raised so that they could justify this great responsible duty. The Sub-committee recommends strongly that the Status, grade and position of the Public Analyst should be raised to those of the Deputy Directors of Health Services in the respective States so that the State Public Analysts can play their full part in the enforcement of the P.F.A. Act."

The recommendations of the Committee in the matter will be examined in consultation with the State Governments.

Government Offices in Punjab

373. { **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** / **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of the Punjab Government's decision to shift its offices to Simla during summer months;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have asked the Central Government to shift their offices from Simla; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri (Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. The Punjab Government have asked the Government of India to release accommodation (both office and residential) which they had made available to the Government of India in 1958 consequent on the decision to shift the Punjab Capital to Chandigarh.

(c) The Government of India will shortly release accommodation occupied by the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation which is to be moved to Lucknow.

तस्कर व्यापार

३७४. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जुलाई में बम्बई में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने फारस की खाड़ी के बन्दरगाहों से आने वाले जहाजों के ६ अरबी यात्रियों को तस्कर व्यापार के सिलसिले में पकड़ा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके पास कितने रुपये का और कितने तोले सोना पकड़ा गया ;

(ग) यह सोना कहां से लाया जा रहा था ; और

(घ) उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां, बम्बई के सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने छः अरब राष्ट्रजनों को, जो १० जुलाई, १९६३ को एम० एस० दरेस्सा जहाज फारस की खाड़ी के बन्दरगाहों से आये थे, सोने के तस्कर व्यापार के सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार किया था ।

(ख) उनसे लगभग ४१,२५३ रुपये का करीब ७,६९६ किलोग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया ।

(ग) डुबाई ।

(घ) उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है ।

War Risks Insurance Scheme

375. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount that has been collected up till now through War Risks Insurance Scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): According to the latest figures available from the Accountants General, the total amount of premia received in respect of the Emergency Risks Insurance Schemes is as follows:—

Emergency Risks [Goods]	
Insurance Scheme	Rs. 6.33 crores
Emergency Risks [Factories]	
Insurance Scheme	Rs. 11.22 crores
Total	Rs. 17.55 crore

The figures represent the collection of premia in various States upto May 1963 except in the case of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa which are upto June 1963 and Jammu & Kashmir which are upto April 1963.

Irrigation Potential

376. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the impressions of the study team of the Planning Commision sent for the utilisation of the irrigation potential used by the different States; and

(b) the special measures it has suggested for the full utilisation of the irrigation potential created so far through major and medium schemes and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The study teams of the Planning Commission who visited various States have emphasized the necessity of close co-ordination between all the concerned Departments of the State Governments for speedy development of the potentials created. The teams felt that the effectiveness of the Irrigation Development Committees at the State and District level etc. would be greatly enhanced if the overall responsibility for ensuring effective co-ordination, between the various agencies was placed on an officer to be specified at the State, project and local levels.

Although necessary legislation for the construction of field channels has been enacted in many States, the problem of acquisition of land for field channels and ensuring adequate fuds for the purpose still remains to be resolved in some States. It is for the States to ensure that the progress of construction of field channels is not held up on that account, and necessary administrative and financial arrangements are expeditiously worked out. The reports of the study teams have been sent to the State Governments.

मेरठ में मेडिकल कालेज

३७७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ७ मार्च, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७३ के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश में मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : मेरठ में मेडिकल कालेज के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है ।

Gopalapuram Unity Bank

378. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gopalapuram Unity Bank, Madras was taken over by the State Bank of India in August, 1962;

(b) whether any amount has been paid to the depositors, from the Deposit Insurance Scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Under section 18(1) of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 the State Bank of India had to file a list of depositors before the 20th November, 1962. Owing to the discovery of manipulations on a large scale in a number of accounts of the Unity Bank Ltd., it has not been possible for the State Bank of India to prepare, within the prescribed period, a list on the basis of which payments can be made. The State Bank has, however, recently informed the Corporation that the verification of the balances, with reference to the original bills, vouchers and other relevant documents, is likely to be completed very shortly, and that a list of the depositors showing details of their claims will soon be forwarded to the Corporation. The Corporation's liability will be discharged as soon as this list is received.

Aid From 'Aid India Club'

379. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to utilisation of sanctioned assistance granted by the Aid India Club, the World Bank and its affiliates;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have been slow in utilising the sanctioned assistance; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1465/63].

(b) and (c). A statement showing the reasons for the existing pace of utilisation of the assistance and the

steps taken for quicker and more efficient utilisation of external assistance is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1465/63].

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2340

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I lay a copy of the statement correcting answer to Unstarred Question No. 2340, dated 25-4-1963:

STATEMENT

In answer to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 2340 in the Lok Sabha on the 25th April, 1963, I had indicated that the link road would be completed by the end of June, 1963. I regret that this answer was given under a mistaken impression. The work is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1964, along with culverts and minor bridges.

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12 hrs.

RE. STRIKE IN BOMBAY

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Before you pass on to the next item, I want to draw your attention to the proceedings of the House yesterday...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yadav has raised a point of order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पिछली १३, १४ तारीख को हमने इसी विषय के बारे में, जिसके बारे में हमारे मित्र, श्री बनर्जी, का कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस स्वीकार किया गया है, अर्थात् बम्बई की हड़ताल से सम्बन्धित एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया । उसको आये-दिन इसलिए अस्वीकार किया गया कि चूंकि वह राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए वह स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता । किन्तु उसी स्ट्राइक के बारे में आज ध्यान आकर्षण का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया गया है । इसका मतलब यह है कि उसको अब राज्य का विषय नहीं माना गया है, बल्कि वह केन्द्र का विषय है । ऐसी स्थिति में दो दिन पहले ही क्यों नहीं उस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करा ली गई, ताकि वह मामला समाप्त हो गया होता । मैं आपसे व्यवस्था चाहता हूं कि जब इसको केन्द्र का विषय मान लिया गया है, तो आज भी उस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पर ही चर्चा क्यों न हो और इसको ध्यान-आकर्षण का प्रस्ताव का विषय क्यों बनाया जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is about the issuing of instructions by the Central Government to the Bombay Government. So, this is quite different from the wording of the other Resolution. That is why it was properly disallowed. It does not arise. There is no point of order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें । आपने व्यवस्था दी है कि वह एक बिल्कुल अलग मामला है । यदि यह बिल्कुल अलग और भिन्न प्रश्न है, तो आपके सेक्रेटेरियट के द्वारा जो सूचना दी गई है, उसमें मेरा नाम भी है, जब कि मेरा नाम काम-रोको प्रस्ताव के लिए था । इसका अर्थ यह है कि ये दोनों एक ही विषय के बारे में हैं और इसलिए आज काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पर ही चर्चा होनी चाहिए, न कि ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर ।

12.02½ hrs.

RE. POINT OF ORDER

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Before you proceed to the next item, I want to draw your attention to the report of the proceedings of this House. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a point of order you are raising?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, Sir. I want to draw your attention to the proceedings of this House yesterday. I want to refer to page 1096 of the proceedings. I want to draw your attention to the fact that yesterday, after the statement had been made by the Prime Minister, there were questions and cross-questions. Then there was one hon. Member who made the remarks:

"अब उनको कमजोरी की वजह से . . . ."

Then he said that the *sadan* is supreme. I do not object to it. But further on he said: "प्रधान मंत्री नौकर है ।" I want the word *naukar* to be expunged from the proceedings, because. . . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : प्रधान मंत्री खुद कह दें कि वह नौकर नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be silence.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The connotation of the words "public servant" is quite different from the word *naukar*. You cannot have *naukar* as the translation of the words "public servant".

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It should be Rajya Sewak and not *naukar*.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You might call him Rajya Sewak but *naukar* is not the right thing, and the word *naukar* is quite different. I would refer to rule 380 of the Rules of Procedure under which you have said that certain words would be expunged.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He is already stating his point of order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think he has no right to raise that point now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You leave that to me to decide.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is raising a discussion on the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You leave that to me to decide.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I make a short observation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Rule 380 of the Rules of Procedure says that if the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used. . . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order? The hon. Member should state his point of order and not make a speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to draw your attention to the proceedings of this House yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you want to draw my attention to the proceedings of this House yesterday or expunge anything, you have to give me previous notice before you can say anything on that matter. It is not a point of order and I disallow it.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STRIKE BY THE WORKERS OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The strike by the workers of Bombay Municipality and Electric Supply and Transport undertakings and steps taken by the Central Government to issue directions to the State Government under Article 353 of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the Home Minister want to say anything?

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे एक विनती करना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और होम मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट सुनें।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of deep regret that such a situation should have developed in Bombay. This is a matter which generally concerns the Government of.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : शास्त्री जी को अच्छी हिन्दी आती है। वह हिन्दी में बोलें।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is a matter which generally concerns the Government of Maharashtra and they are dealing with it. As the situation is changing from time to time.....

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is worsening, you mean?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:.....I do not want to go into any details.

A majority of the municipal workers of Bombay struck work on the midnight of August 11. Their main demand is for a 25 per cent increase in dearness allowance. The demand for increase in dearness allowance was earlier pressed by the municipal workers in July, 1962. The strike was then withdrawn at the intervention of the then Chief Minister, and an increase of Rs. 10/- in dearness allowance was sanctioned to all workers. This is the fourth strike in six years. Earlier settlements have imposed a burden of Rs. 2 crores on the Corporation. If the present demand is met in full it may mean approximately Rs. 2 crores more. As the strike was affecting services vital to the people, the State Government decided to declare services under the municipal corporation, including the BEST, as essential under the Defence of India Rules. The information we have received till yesterday indicates that about 600 persons have been taken into custody. I have contacted the Chief Minister more than once. As far as I can see, the Maharashtra Government are prepared to meet the representatives of the strikers and discuss their demands. But the Chief Minister said that the attitude of the leaders was not quite helpful. The strike is causing a good deal of trouble and inconvenience to the public and the sooner it comes to an end the better it would be. May I, however, take this opportunity to appeal to the workers in Bombay to withdraw the strike and pursue the path of discussions and negotiations? It would be best to leave the matter in the hands of the Corporation and the State Government who can be trusted to handle and tackle the problem satisfactorily.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are about 13 persons who have signed it. I will allow one question for each party.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने इंगलिश में बोल दिया अब वह हिन्दी अनुवाद भी सुना दें क्योंकि हम भी उसको सुनना चाहते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I should be given the opportunity first because I have raised it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Shri Banerjee. I will give opportunities to all hon. Members who have given notice.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: हिन्दी में भी समझा दीजिये, ताकि हमारी समझ में भी कुछ आ जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He might resume his seat.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम भी समझना चाहते हैं। हमको हिन्दी में समझा दिया जाए। वह प्रयाग में पढ़े हुए हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अच्छा हो यदि गृह मंत्री जी इसको स्वामी जी को भी समझा दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rameshwaranand wants a reply in Hindi.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : संक्षेप में मैं हिन्दी में भी बताये देता हूं ।

बड़े दुःख का विषय है कि बम्बई में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। यह विषय महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्ध रखता है । चूंकि स्थिति समय समय पर बदलती जा रही है इसलिए मैं ज्यादा ब्यौरे में नहीं जा सकता हूं । ११ अगस्त की रात को म्यूनिसिपल वर्कर्स जो काम करने वाले थे वे बड़ी संख्या में, बहुमत में, उन्होंने काम करना बन्द कर दिया । ठीक एक बरस पहले भी महंगाई भत्ते में, बढ़ोतरी करने की मांग की गई थी । उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री ने बातचीत करके फैसला करवा दिया और दस रुपये महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दिया गया . . .

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : उस वक्त मुख्य मंत्री कौन थे ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : आपको जानना चाहिये ।

इस तरह की हड़ताल करीब करीब साल-ब-साल होती आ रही है सिवाय एक या दो साल से । पिछले छः बरस के अन्दर चार हड़तालें इस तरह की हो चकी हैं । जब पिछली बार इस रुपये महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया गया तो उससे कारपोरेशन पर दो करोड़ रुपये का खर्च बढ़ा था । इस समय जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उसको देखते हुए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इन तमाम सेवाओं को एसेंशियल सर्विसिस घोषित कर दिया है । अभी तक जो हमें खबरें मिली हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि लगभग छः सौ आदमी पकड़े गए हैं ।

मैंने महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के चीफ मिनिस्टर से एक से अधिक बार बातचीत की है और उनकी बात से मुझे यह पता चला है कि वह स्ट्राइकर्ज के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करके उनकी बातों को समझने के लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि अभी तक उन्हें बहुत उसमें मदद नहीं मिली है ।

मेरा निवेदन इसलिए यह था कि स्ट्राइक को बन्द करना चाहिए और कार्यकर्ताओं को मैंने यह अपील दी थी कि उन्हें बातचीत का रास्ता अख्तयार करना चाहिये । यह मामला प्रदेश सरकार के हाथ में सुरक्षित है और मुझे विश्वास है महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट सुन्दरता से हल करेगी ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some instructions have been issued now to release all those trade union leaders and workers arrested in connection with the strike under the Defence of India Rules, specially rule 30, which, according to the Attorney-General is unconstitutional. Have instructions been issued to release them to create a favourable atmosphere to have an amicable settlement?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Has Swamiji followed what Shri Banerjee has stated? Does he not want that also in Hindi?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is a very serious matter. Let the reply be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Member not to create further trouble with Swamiji.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय सदस्यों से मैं प्रार्थना नहीं कर सकता हूं । मंत्री महोदय तो हमारे और आपके साझे हैं, उनपर दोनों का पूरा अधिकार है । मेरी प्रार्थना उन्होंने मान ली । आप बीच में क्यों अड़ते हैं ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as the constitutionality of the Defence of India Rules is concerned, as the House is aware, this matter is under the consideration of the Supreme Court. In fact, they have reserved the judgment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not on rule 30.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We will await the judgment or verdict of the Supreme Court. In so far as instructions to the Maharashtra Government are concerned, I may inform the hon. Members that we had issued no such instructions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you issue just now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Nath Pai: I had given notice of a question about this three days back.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Is the hon. Minister aware that on the 5th of this month in the presence of his colleague, the Union Labour Minister it was agreed at a meeting in Delhi at which the Bombay State Labour Minister was present that a tripartite conference will be called in Bombay to discuss specifically the pending demands of the municipal workers as well as the question of verifying the Bombay cost of living index and that subsequently the Bombay Government has not permitted these matters to be discussed at a tripartite conference thereby worsening the situation and precipitating the strike?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): There was a conference held here. A standing committee was appointed in pursuance of a decision of the Indian Labour Conference. The idea was that the Industrial Truce Resolution should be implemented fully. The decision taken there which was satisfactory for all concerned was that in relation to the question of rising prices that on all establishments with 300 or more employees fair price shops and cooperative stores will be set up. That was accepted and is being done. Progress is being made in that direction. Also, there was this conclusion that a meeting may be held on a tripartite basis in Bombay also. It had nothing to do with the municipal workers' demand. This was in relation generally to the implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution. The question of the cost of living index.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Dearness allowance is linked up with the cost of living.

Shri Nanda: The question of a 25 per cent increase was not discussed further because it was linked up with this arrangement of fair price shops. The question of dearness allowance being linked up with the cost of living arose and the answer was that this subject will be studied in relation to the various industries as to where there is a linking-up now and where there is not and then the matter will be brought up. As regards the question of cost of living index in Bombay, the Maharashtra Minister of Labour said that in a few days he will be ready with material for discussion. I learn that some kind of a tripartite meeting was called in Bombay recently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bade. I find, Shri Nath Pai is not a signatory to it.

Shri Nath Pai: Three days back the hon. Speaker asked me to table a short notice question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity then. Shri Bade.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : बम्बई के वर्कर्ज ने यह कहा है कि कारपोरेशन फायदे में जा रहा है और लिविंग इंडैक्स बढ़ गया है, क्या यह सही है ? इस आधार पर क्या उन्होंने कहा है कि पगार बढ़ाई जाए ? केन्द्र ने लीडर्ज को छोड़कर जो उनसे डिसकशन किया होता, उस से क्या यह अच्छा न होता कि उन को उस ने कांटैक्ट किया होता और जेल से छोड़ा होता ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक कारपोरेशन में फायदे की बात है, उस का तो मुझे ठीक पता नहीं है । लेकिन आज जब कि चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात हो रही थी तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम प्राइस इंडैक्स वगैरह की जांच कर रहे हैं और उस के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी हासिल कर के ही कुछ न कुछ फैसला कर सकते हैं, निर्णय ले सकते हैं । प्राइस इंडैक्स की पक्के तौर से जानकारी लिए बगैर उस में क्या बढ़ोतरी हुई है, इस को जाने बगैर डी० ए० को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है । इस का घटना या इस का बढ़ना उसी पर निर्भर करता है । इसलिए मुझे यह उचित लगा कि उस की जानकारी कर लें तब और कोई बात हो सकती है ।

श्री बड़े : लीडर्ज को छोड़ कर उन से डिसकशन किया जाए, यह कहां तक ठीक है ?

Shri Nath Pai: May I please draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to article 353 of the Constitution? He said towards the close of his reply to the 'calling-attention' notice that he has not issued any instructions. The relevant article reads:

> "notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised;".

In view of this power and in view of the seriousness of the strike in, what is called, the industrial capital of the country, will the hon. Home Minister consider even at this late stage the desirability of getting into contact with the Maharashtra Government and advising them (a) not to make the strike a trial of strength between them and the Union; (b) to unconditionally release the strike leaders; (c) not to go on using more repressive measures and take a posture of provocation and (d) to try to find out an honourable way in consonance with the legitimate demands of the workers? This has been the essence of all that we have been submitting. He stated that he has not issued any instructions. I show him the constitutional authority under which he can do so.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: My statement is quite clear. My feeling is that the Bombay Government is trying to handle the situation as best as they can. The question of issuing any kind of direction or advice, to my mind, does not arise. Secondly, as the Chief Minister himself has said that he or his other colleagues are prepared to meet their representatives, I feel they should avail of that opportunity and I would appeal to Mr. Nath Pai and his other colleagues, as well as the Members of the Communist Party to persuade the strikers to withdraw the strike and not cause unnecessary inconvenience to the people. It is a serious matter. I am exceedingly sorry that the hon. Member should not realise the seriousness of the situation. It is a strike . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You don't realise it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We fully realise it. If you stop the working of the water works, electricity, road cleaning, what does it mean? You are playing with the lives of thousands and millions of people and, therefore, the State Government has

sometimes to take a firm action. Still they do not rule out the possibility of any further talks.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): On a point of order. Mr. Nath Pai referred to article 353 of the Constitution. I am sorry to say that he referred to it in a manner which misled the House. The article says:

> "While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, then—
>
> (a) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised;"

Article 352 deals with the proclamation of emergency. Now, no emergency has been declared . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Some Hon. Members: There is an emergency.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am sorry.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Shastri made an appeal to us that it is a serious matter. Is this the degree of seriousness when the ex-Food Minister does not know that there is an emergency?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of Order. My hon. friend Mr. Jain said that Mr. Nath Pai had misled the House. He should withdraw his remark.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is entitled to have his own views.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am sorry. It escaped my attention . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Attention? It is a very live emergency.

Shri A. P. Jain: I was thinking of only this particular matter. I am sorry for the expression that I used.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह जो बम्बई में मजदूरों की हड़ताल चल रही है उस सिलसिले में जो ६०० आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उन में से कुछ डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स के अतर्गत भी हुए हैं। इस भारत रक्षा कानून के इस्तेमाल का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बम्बई म्युनिसिपल मजदूर यूनियन से जो ५० हजार रु० रोजाना मिलते थे भारत रक्षा कानून के कारण वह बन्द हो गये। इसी प्रकार से भारत की और जगहों में भी बन्द होने की आशा है। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो भारत रक्षा कानून चीन के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये था उस का इस्तेमाल अपने देश वासियों के खिलाफ न करके क्या वे उसे वापस लेंगे? और जो उन्होंने २ करोड़ रु० के खर्च की बात कही उस के बजाय केवल १ करोड़ रु० में महंगाई भत्ता दिया जा सकता है, तो क्या कोई हल या सहल तरीका निकाल कर वे उस मामले को खत्म करायेंगे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन के खिलाफ भारत रक्षा कानून की कौन सी धारा इस्तेमाल की जा रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक ५०,००० रु० के बन्द हो जाने की बात है, वह मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत दिन तक बन्द नहीं रहेगा क्योंकि मेरा अनुमान है कि यह हड़ताल बहुत दिनों तक चलने वाली नहीं है। इसलिये अगर दोनों तरफ से कुछ बात तय हो जायेगी तो भारत रक्षा कोष के जो ५०,००० रु० मिलना बन्द है वह मिलने लगेगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरे प्रश्न का जबाब नहीं मिला कि इस भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत कितने लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पहले उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर गृह मंत्री महोदय से दिला दें । मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि जो ६०० आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं उन में से भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत कितने लोग हैं और साधारण कानून के अन्तर्गत कितने लोग हैं ।

Shri Priya Gupta: Since the strikers, who have recently joined, also belong to the electricity establishment and since in terms of the Indian Electricity Act it devolves upon the Centre to look after the proper supply of electricity to the consumers, the Centre can intervene. I do not agree with Mr. Shastri that it devolves upon the provincial Government. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Papers to be laid on the Table. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I tabled an adjournment motion on this particular thing this morning. I was told by your secretariat that my name has been clubbed with Mr. Banerjee and others. I thought that you will allow me an opportunity to put a question at least.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I told the House that I would allow one Member from each Party to put a question. I allowed Mr. Nath Pai to put a question. I cannot allow one question to each and every Member. There are 13 names given. At this rate this thing will go on for another half an hour or more.

Shri Hem Barua: There has been a convention that one question is allowed to each Member. (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is not a party question. Every Member has a right to give a Calling Attention motion. In this House we have followed the procedure and everyone is permitted to put a question, whatever the number of Members may be. If it is not a precedent, then that is a different thing. Every Member has got a right to put a question. He must be given an opportunity to put a question. So far as the party is concerned, I do not think it is the ruling of the Chair. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I allow it to your party, then I must allow it to other parties also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It must be clarified.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : इस में पार्टी का सवाल कहां आता है ?

Shri Hem Barua: Is it the departure from the convention laid by the Speaker? If you say: one man from one party, then would you allow one man from the Congress Party to put a question? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Earlier I told the House that I would allow one Member from each party to put a question. At that time nobody took exception to that. Accordingly, I did that. We have already spent 20 minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I hope it is not a precedent. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a precedent.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने २ करोड़ रु० का खर्च बतलाया है लेकिन वास्तव में केवल १ करोड़ रु० का खर्च होगा अगर मजदूरों की मांग मानी जाय । जीवन स्तर के संकेत के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने स्वयं माना है कि वह गलत रहे हैं और उन्हें सुधारा जाना चाहिये । हालांकि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ थोड़ा सा संकेत दिया है कि मामला शायद ठीक हो जाय । मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि भले ही वे य ां खुल कर न कहें लेकिन अन्दर अन्दर वे कुछ ऐसे काम करें जिस से हमें उन्हें धन्यवाद देने का पूरा मौका मिले ।

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SCHEMES UNDER COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Schemes under section 16 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963:—

(i) (a) The Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax payers) Scheme, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 889 dated the 25th May, 1963.

(b) The Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax payers) Amendment Scheme, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1290 dated the 1st August, 1963;

(ii) (a) The Compulsory Deposit (Employees) Scheme. 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 890 dated the 25th May, 1963;

(b) The Compulsory Deposit (Employees) Amendment Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1233 dated the 17th July, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1419/63].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to make a submission on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us proceed with the business before the House. We are on some other business now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to make a submission on the papers which the Finance Minister has laid on the Table of the House just now.

He has laid on the Table certain notifications under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has issued any instructions to the State Government of Maharashtra and other State Governments not to effect any recovery because of the interim stay order granted by the Bombay High Court. I want to know whether he is still proceeding with the schemes.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not issued any instructions. If the High Court of Bombay has issued any instructions they will be obeyed there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether he is acting in accordance with the interim stay order granted by the Bombay High Court. I want to know whether he has issued instructions not to make recoveries in other States also.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is nothing in other States. It is not binding on other States at all.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The stay order of the Bombay High Court involves only an individual worker, and it is not a stay of the scheme at all.

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(*i*) Supplementary Statement No. II	Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha)
(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. VI	Third Session, 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha)
(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. VIII	Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. XI	First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)
(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. IX	Sixteenth Session, 1952 (Second Lok Sabha)
(*vi*) Supplementary Statement No. XI	Fourteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha)
(*vii*) Supplementary Statement No. XX	Thirteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha)
(*viii*) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV	Tenth Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha)

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1421 to 1427/63].

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR. 773, dated the 26th April, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1428/63.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(a) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3167 dated the 20th October, 1962.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Second Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 453, dated the 16th February, 1963.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Third Amendment Regulations, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 994, dated the 6th April, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1429/63].

(ii) a copy of Notification No. 64/106-27/62(G) Vol. 2, published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 5th May, 1963, making certain amendments to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1430/63.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, CUSTOMS ACT, BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT, CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT, LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT, DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

REPORT ON WORKING OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION ALONG WITH ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 855, dated the 16th May, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 917, dated the 1st June, 1963.

(c) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 991 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(d) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1057 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(e) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1082 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(f) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1083 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(g) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1084 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(h) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1133 dated the 6th July, 1963.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1431/63].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 699 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(2) G.S.R. No. 700 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(3) G.S.R. No. 701 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(4) G.S.R. No. 750 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(5) G.S.R. No. 751 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(6) G.S.R. No. 752 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(7) G.S.R. No. 753 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(8) G.S.R. No. 754 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(9) G.S.R. No. 755 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(10) G.S.R. No. 756 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(11) G.S.R. No. 757 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(12) G.S.R. No. 758 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(13) G.S.R. No. 759 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(14) G.S.R. No. 760 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(15) G.S.R. No. 761 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(16) G.S.R. No. 762 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(17) G.S.R. No. 763 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(18) G.S.R. No. 764 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(19) G.S.R No. 765 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(20) G.S.R. No. 828 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(21) G.S.R. No. 829 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(22) G.S.R. No. 830 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(23) G.S.R. No. 831 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(24) G.S.R. No. 832 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(25) G.S.R. No. 833 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(26) G.S.R. No. 834 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(27) G S.R. No. 908 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(28) G.S.R. No. 909 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(29) G.S.R. No. 910 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(30) G.S.R. No. 911 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(31) G S.R. No. 912 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(32) G.S.R. No. 913 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(33) G.S.R No. 971 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(34) G.S.R. No. 1000 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(35) G.S.R. No. 1001 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(36) G S.R. No. 1002 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(37) G.S.R. No. 1053 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

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(38) G.S.R. No. 1054 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(39) G.S.R. No. 1055 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(40) G.S.R. No. 1056 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(41) G.S.R. No. 1144 dated the 6th July, 1963.

(42) G.S.R. No. 1178 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(43) G.S.R. No. 1179 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(44) G.S.R. No. 1180 dated the 13th July, 1963.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1432/63].

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 702 dated the 27th April, 1963 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 480 dated the 22nd March, 1963.

(2) G.S.R. No. 835 dated the 18th May, 1963 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 702 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(3) G.S.R. No. 836 dated the 18th May, 1963 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 702 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(4) G.S.R. No. 914 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(5) G.S.R. No. 915 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(6) G.S.R. No. 916 dated the 1st June, 1963.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1433/63].

(iv) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 693 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(2) G.S.R. No. 695 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(3) G.S.R. No. 696 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(4) G.S.R. No. 697 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(5) G.S.R. No. 698 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(6) G.S.R. No. 703 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(7) G.S.R. No. 785 dated the 30th April, 1963.

(8) G.S.R. No. 789 dated the 5th May, 1963.

(9) G.S.R. No. 790 dated the 5th May, 1963.

(10) G.S.R. No. 791 dated the 5th May, 1963.

(11) G.S.R. No. 793 dated the 11th May, 1963.

(12) G.S.R. No. 794 dated the 11th May, 1963.

(13) S.O. No. 1292 dated the 11th May, 1963.

(14) G.S.R. No. 824 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(15) G.S.R. No. 825 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(16) G.S.R. No. 826 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(17) G.S.R. No. 827 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(18) The Foreign Privileged Persons (Regulation of Customs Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No G.S.R. 838 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(19) G.S.R. No. 864 dated the 25th May, 1963.

(20) G.S.R. No. 902 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(21) G.S.R. No. 905 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(22) G.S.R. No. 906 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(23) G.S.R. No. 907 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(24) G.S.R. No. 926 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(25) G.S.R. No. 970 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(26) G.S.R. No. 972 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(27) G.S.R. No. 973 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(28) G.S.R. No. 974 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(29) G.S.R. No. 996 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(30) G.S.R. No. 997 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(31) G.S.R. No. 998 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(32) G.S.R. No. 999 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(33) G.S.R. No. 1044 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(34) G.S.R. No. 1045 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(35) G.S.R. No. 1046 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(36) G.S.R. No. 1047 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(37) G.S.R. No. 1050 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(38) G.S.R. No. 1051 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(39) G.S.R. No. 1052 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(40) G.S.R. No. 1079 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(41) G.S.R. No. 1080 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(42) G.S.R. No. 1081 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(43) G.S.R. No. 1118 dated the 1st July, 1963.

(44) G.S.R. No. 1143 dated the 6th July, 1963.

(45) G.S.R. No. 1174 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(46) G.S.R. No. 1175 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(47) G.S.R. No. 1177 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(48) G.S.R. No. 1236 dated the 20th July, 1963.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-1434/63].

(v) a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Notification No. F.4(33)/62-Fin.(E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 1963 making certain further amendment to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1435/63].

(2) Notification No. G.S.R. 956 dated the 2nd June, 1963 extending the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 to the Union Territory of Pondicherry, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1436/63].

(3) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 969 dated the 8th June, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1437/63].

(4) Notification No. G.S.R. 990 dated the 15th June, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1438/63].

(5) The Defence of India (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1071 dated the 24th June, 1963, under section 41 of the Defence of India

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Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1439/63].

(6) Report on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1962 along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1440/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WEALTH TAX ACT, FINANCE ACT AND INCOME-TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) The Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 798 dated the 11th May, 1963 under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1441/63].

(ii) The Income-tax (Determination of Export Profits) Rules, 1963 issued under clause (vi) of sub-section (5) of section 2 of the Finance Act, 1963 and published in Notification No. S.O. 1981 dated the 10th July, 1963. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1442/63].

(iii) The Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2116 dated the 23rd July, 1963, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1443/63].

12.33 hrs.

STATEMENT UNDER RULE 199

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. D. Malaviya may now make his statement, in explanation of his resignation from the office of Minister.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न श्री मालवीय के इस बयान के सम्बन्ध में उठाना चाहता हूं इस के पहले कि वह बयान दें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किस के बारे में ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मालवीय जी को जो बयान देने के लिये आप ने बुलाया है, उसी के सम्बन्ध में इस के पहले कि वह बयान दें, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर क्या व्यववस्था का प्रश्न है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप सुन तो लें कि क्या प्रश्न है ।

इस प्रश्न को उठाने का कारण यह है कि श्री मालवीय का त्यागपत्र सिराजुद्दीन के मामले से सम्बन्धित है और सिराजुद्दीन के मामले में एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया था । उस ने एक प्रतिवेदन दिया । उस प्रतिवेदन में क्या है यह किसी को मालूम नहीं न सदन की टेबिल पर उस को रखा गया है । इसलिये श्री मालवीय जी जो बयान यहां देंगे उस को हम उस प्रतिवेदन की रोशनी में नहीं जांच सकेंगे कि क्या तथ्य है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि या तो उस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखा जाए तब वह बयान दें नहीं तो उन को बयान देने की अनुमति न दी जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is quite a different matter. Every Minister who resigns has got the right to make

statement, and it is under the rules of the House that he is making a statement. So, there is no point of order.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnor): On a point of information....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no provision for point of information under the rules.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अब से कुछ समय पहले इस सदन में, जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है, पहले विधि मंत्री .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the information that he wants?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप सुन तो लीजिये फिर कहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जब पहले विधि मंत्री श्री अम्बेडकर ने अपने त्यागपत्र के सम्बन्ध में इसी प्रकार का स्टटमेंट देना चाहा था तो उस समय के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि पहले उस की एडवांस कापी मेरे पास आनी चाहिये उस के बाद मैं बयान की अनुमति देने पर विचार कर सकता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता था कि क्या आप के पास श्री मालवीय के बयान की एडवांस कापी आ गयी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गई है।

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to give the Hindi and the English versions of my statement. As it is a very brief one, I am not likely to take much time.

मैं ने गत अधिवेशन के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल की सदस्यता से इस्तीफा दे दिया था। उसी सम्बन्ध में मैं आज एक संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूं।

त्यागपत्र देने के कारणों पर समुचित प्रकाश डालने में आज मैं असमर्थ हूं, क्योंकि एसा करने में मेरे सामने अनेक बाधायें हैं। जैसे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक न्यायाधीश श्री एस० के० दास को जांच का कार्य सौंपा गया था। उसकी कार्य विधि और उस का ढंग ही एसा था जो मेरे लिए बाधा हो गया। विशेष कर जांच के अनौपचारिक (informal) और गुप्त (Secret) होने से मेरे कार्य में अत्यधिक बाधा रही। इस में भी कहीं अधिक दिक्कत मेरे कार्य में इस से रही कि जांच के दौरान और साक्षीगण के बयानों को लेखबद्ध किए जाते समय श्री दास ने किसी मित्र वकील की हाजिरी से मुझे सर्वथा वंचित रखा। कुछ गवाह घटनाओं की प्रत्यक्ष जानकारी के आधार पर बयान दे सकते थे, कुछ वजह दे कर उन को भी बुलाया नहीं गया।

चाहे कितने ही अनजानपन से हुआ हो, पर सच बात तो यह है कि जांच विधि के तर्ज तरीकों ने मुझ अपनी सफाई देने और निर्दोष साबित करने से बिल्कुल रोक दिया। साथ ही यह शर्त भी रखी गयी थी कि श्री दास द्वारा की गयी जांच की रिपोर्ट न तो प्रकाशित की जाएगी और न संसद् ही में उस पर वाद विवाद होगा बल्कि यह रिपोर्ट प्रधान मंत्री को व्यक्तिगत तौर पर दी गयी परामर्श के रूप में मानी जाएगी। इसी शर्त पर इस अनौपचारिक (informal) जांच की सुपुर्दगी श्री दास को की गयी थी। और यह सब शर्तें प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वीकार कर ली थीं। अतएव मुझे आशा है कि यह सदन इन परिस्थितियों द्वारा उत्पन्न मेरी कठिनाइयों को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक समझेगा। मैं इस सदन से अभी तो यही कहूंगा कि मैं पूर्णतः निर्दोष हूं और मेरी आत्मा सर्वथा निष्कलंक है। तथा मैं यह भी कहता हूं कि मैंने अपने मंत्री पद के समय पूर्ण निष्पक्षता के साथ कार्य सम्पादन किया है और मेरे द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति के प्रति किसी भी समय पक्षपात करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

पिछले कई महीनों में अनेक ऐसी बातें हुई हैं जिन्हों ने मुझ काफी दुखी किया है, परन्तु फिर भी व्यापक हित की दृष्टि से इस समय तो मैं चुप रहना ही श्रेयस्कर समझता हूं ।

जैसे ही मेरे विरुद्ध झूठे और निराधार आरोप पहली बार लगाए गए मैंने अपने त्याग पत्र की बात प्रधान मंत्री से तुरन्त कर दी थी। बाद में फिर इसके पूर्व कि दास साहब की रिपोर्ट की मुझे जानकारी हो मैंने अपना त्याग पत्र दे दिया था, और उस की स्वीकृति के लिए आग्रह किया था । मैंने ऐसा आग्रह केवल संसद् की मर्यादा सम्बन्धी कुछ मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों के रक्षार्थ ही किया । हम सब संसद् के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों का कर्तव्य है कि इन मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों की रक्षा के लिए अपने को जिम्मेदार समझें ।

अपने को पूर्ण रूप से मैं निर्दोष न समझता तो मैं सदन का एक दिन के लिये सदस्य रहना मन्जूर न करता । कुछ महानुभावों को विचित्र सा लगे, पर मैं अपने इस विश्वास को प्रकट करना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस सदन की सदस्यता को किसी भी पदों की गुरुता से महानतम समझता हूं । मन्त्री रहते समय अपने कार्य के सम्बन्ध में मैंने जिस नीति का अनुसरण किया किसी से छिपा नहीं है । और प्रगतिवादी नीति और ध्येय को बढ़ाने के लिए मैंने जो थोड़ा बहुत काम आगे बढ़ाया उस की ओर संसद का ध्यान दिलाने में कोई संकोच भी नहीं करना चाहिये । मेरा इस समाजवादी आधार में पूर्ण विश्वास है और मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि इस नीति को शीघ्रता से आग बढ़ाना ही पड़ेगा और चूंकि उसकी सफलता में मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, मैं आज अपने आप को उसकी पूर्ति के लिए अपनी शक्ति का एक एक कण लगा देने का पुनः व्रत लेता हूं ।

मंत्री के नाते मुझें इस सदन का पूर्ण समर्थन और सहयोग प्राप्त रहा इस के लियें मैं इस सदन के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as a Minister of the Cabinet who resigned since the House met last session, I rise to make a statement.

In making any sufficient explanation about my resignation, I am handicapped by a number of things. These include the nature and the procedure of the inquiry which was entrusted to Mr. Das, a Judge of the Supreme Court; particularly its informal and secret nature, and the fact that Mr. Das did not permit me to have the benefit of legal counsel during the examination of the witnesses and the hearings before him. Some witnesses who could have testified with direct knowledge of the facts were not even called. However inadvertently it might have happened, this method of conducting the inquiry hamstrung me altogether in my defence. Furthermore, there is the condition which the Prime Minister had to accept, on which the Chief Justice agreed to Mr. Das holding the inquiry, namely, that the report would not be published or discussed, even in Parliament, but would be used only as personal advice to the Prime Minister.

In these circumstances, the House will, I hope, appreciate the situation in which I am placed, and will permit me merely to say for the present that my conscience is clear and that I can only assert my innocence and impartiality. There can be no question of my favouring anyone in any instance whatsoever. (*An Hon. Member*: Question).

I feel aggrieved at many things that have happened during the last few

months, but I must restrain myself for the larger interest. I offered my resignation at the earliest stage when the false and mischievous allegations were first made. I pressed again for its acceptance before I knew Mr. Das's report. I did so, believing in certain basic values for which we in Parliament stand, and for which we are trustees for the people who have elected us.

If I did not know that I am in fact innocent of these scandalous accusations, I would, if the House will believe me, not continue as a member of this Parliament even for a day. For strange as it may sound to some, I do believe that to sit here as a representative of the people is perhaps more than any office holding can be.

My policies as a Minister are no secret; and I have no false modesty about some of the things I have tried to achieve, in furthering the policies and objectives to which we are all committed. I believe in these; and in the faith that they must prevail, I dedicate myself anew to strain every effort to that end.

As a Minister, I had the privilege of enjoying the support and the sympathy of this House, and was always able to count upon it. For that I express my gratefulness to the House.

I thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

12.44 hrs.

STATEMENT re: ENQUIRY MADE BY JUSTICE S. K. DAS INTO CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS OF MESSRS SERAJUDDIN & CO.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I informed the House on the 7th of May I had requested the Chief Justice of India to suggest the name of a Judge of the Supreme Court who might be entrusted with an enquiry about some entries in the papers of Serajuddin & Co. purporting to relate to Shri K. D. Malaviya. This enquiry was entrusted to Shri Justice S. K. Das of the Supreme Court. At the Chief Justice's request I confirmed to him that the enquiry was only meant to help me in coming to a decision about this matter; that in the nature of things the enquiry would be secret and confidential; that Shri Justice S. K. Das would be complete master of the procedure and of the proceedings and also that all relevant papers in the possession of Government would be placed at the disposal of the Honourable Judge.

Shri Justice Das, acting in his discretion, decided not to allow any lawyers to be present. He had to arrive at his conclusions only *prima facie*. On many points his report was favourable to Shri K. D. Malaviya but on some points it was unfavourable to him. Shri Justice Das sent me his report on the 10th of June. As I said on the last occasion Shri Malaviya had offered to me to resign even when the matter first came up before me. He reiterated his wish to resign before he knew the result of the enquiry by Shri Justice Das. As you know his resignation has been accepted. Even though I am not personally convinced that Shri Malaviya has done anything which casts a reflection on his impartiality and integrity, yet I accepted his resignation and in doing so, I have followed and must follow those high principles of parliamentary government by which the office of a Minister is governed and I have discharged my duty accordingly. It was with deep regret that I had to take this action. I must acknowledge—and on this I hope the House will agree with me—that Shri Malaviya has rendered meritorious services to the nation during the time that he filled the office of a Cabinet Minister and other offices since 1950.

I am not placing the report of Shri Justice S. K. Das before this

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

House for several reasons. Formerly I had stated in the Parliament that the condition on which the Judge had agreed to hold the enquiry was that the report was not to be published and discussed in Parliament or elsewhere. It is of a private and confidential character and was intended to guide me in the discharge of my functions as Prime Minister and was solely meant for my use. It is obvious that it is not in consonance with the dignity of the office which Shri Justice Das is holding that his report should be made the subject of comment or discussion either in Parliament or in the public. Moreover certain cases are pending investigation and are likely to be placed in court shortly. The disclosure of the contents of the report made by a Judge of the highest court in the land may prejudice the trial of those cases. It will be opposed to all notions of fairness and propriety, to make the report public. For these and other considerations, it is not in the public interest to place the report before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one or two questions I will permit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I wanted to ask about several things. I would like to know....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only two or three questions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want clarification only on two or three questions, not more.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): On a point of order. Rule 199 of the rules of procedure says in sub-clause (4):

> "There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto."

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We know it.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: A Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto. The Prime Minister has made a statement. I do not think any kind of discussion or debate should be permitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no debate; I am permitting only two or three questions.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उन बिचारे निर्दोष को त्यागपत्र क्यों दिलाया जा रहा है ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The House is at a great disadvantage on this question because the Prime Minister himself said that he is convinced about Shri Malaviya's impartiality etc. He has also disclosed a part of the report saying that it is favourable and also unfavourable to Shri Malaviya; and Shri Malaviya still maintains that he is innocent.

Under these conditions, it is proper that the Prime Minister should lay the report of Mr. Justice S. K. Das on the Table of the House. Or if even the Prime Minister feels and if he indirectly agrees with the insinuations made by Shri Malaviya, that the charges were false and mischievous, let him appoint a commission of enquiry which will go into the entire question of Surajuddin affair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a speech, not a question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Secondly, I want to know from the Prime Minister—he may correct me if I am wrong—whether it is not a fact that neither the Chief Justice nor Justice Das wanted that only bits of the report may be given as he told us yesterday. The report it seems contains 70 or more paragraphs.

Some Hon. Members: How do you know?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him contradict. Justice Das contends that there may be four or five paragraphs which contain personal remarks which should not be released, but the rest of the report is such which gives us an idea about the entire transaction that took place and which will reveal to a great extent how business houses and Ministries together are carrying on in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You rose saying you were asking a question, but you are making a speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want this clarification whether Justice Das or the Chief Justice wanted, if the Prime Minister so desired, not to make public only four or five paragraphs which contain some personal remarks against certain persons. Regarding the entire report excepting these they have no objection. If that is so, I would like the report to come and a commission of enquiry to go into the matter.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि रिपोर्ट में य बातें लिखी हुई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने रिपोर्ट को कहां देखा ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions, please.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I say a word?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No speeches are allowed. I have to bring to your kind notice that no speeches are allowed. If you want any information, you can ask a question.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Shri Malaviya has said that neither evidence was called, nor lawyers were allowed to come, and he says that he is innocent. Is it not necessary to see that his name is not besmirched? For that, it would be necessary that a committee of enquiry may be held in his own interests, because without lawyers and without evidence being called, it would be a very poor judgment upon him.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party Member has asked a question. Now you are raising a point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a party matter.

Shri Hem Barua: I rise on a point of order.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Which is above party matters.

Shri Hem Barua: It is above party matters. It was I who brought these charges against Shri Malaviya. He could not reply to any of the charges.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that. Now he has come out with a challenge and he describes my charges as false and malicious and I have a right to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be any speeches.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not make a speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please state the point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: Rule 199 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha reads:

> "A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation."

He can make a personal statement. When he was making a sermon on

[Shri Hem Barua]

socialism, we did not object to that just now. When he was describing himself as pure as an angel, we did not object to that.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Barua is commenting on his statement. If he wants to raise the matter, he may table questions later. On that statement there cannot be a speech.

Shri Hem Barua: It is linked up with the statement made by the Prime Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think all the the aspersions that have been cast by this gentleman must be expunged from the proceedings.

Shri Hem Barua: Taking the two statements of Shri Malaviya and the Prime Minister, how do you reconcile them, how do they go together? It is specifically stated in rule 199(4):

> "There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he please sit down now?

Shri Hem Barua: I seek your protection. It is not to be taken lightly. I seek your protection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: He said false and malicious. What about that? When the Prime Minister himself says that certain points in Mr. Justice Das's report are unfavourable to Shri Malaviya, I have got the right to say he has not been able to prove, and that is why I say that the Prime Minister should place the report on the Table of the House. Or else, we will not allow.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When I stand up, the hon. Member should please sit down. I expect every hon. Member to observe the rules of the House. Otherwise, we cannot carry on any proceedings in this House.

Shri Hem Barua has raised a point of order. There is no point of order in it. After Shri Malaviya's statement, we went to another business, and the Prime Minister has made a statement. After the Prime Minister's statement, a point of order cannot be raised on Shri Malaviya's statement. All that Shri Dwivedy wanted was to have some clarification. No point of order can be raised now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about the statement he has made?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): On a point of order. My point of order arises out of Shri Hem Barua's statement. I may be permitted to make a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In view of the fact that Shri Malaviya has said that he is innocent....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now on the Prime Minister's statement.

Shri Ranga: What do you want me to do? Then I had better sit down. The House is impatient, and you are also impatient.

In view of the fact that Shri Malaviya has said that he is innocent and the Prime Minister also agrees with me, and a large number of those friends seem to agree with him because they clapped, we would like to know what is it that was contained in the report of Mr. Justice Das that persuaded or obliged the Prime Minister to take the decision that he should accept Shri Malaviya's resignation.

The next point comes in from it. There must have been in the mind of the Prime Minister, because he wanted to have all these things to his own conscience, certain standards which should be conformed to by the Minis-

ters. and he must have come to the conclusion that in this case, in the light of the recommendations made by Mr. Justice Das, Shri Malaviya has been able to live up to those standards, and therefore he accepted the resignation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह व्याख्यान है या क्लैरिफिकेशन है ?

Shri Ranga: We would like the Prime Minister to elucidate these two points: what are those particular standards that he placed before himself, which were more or less the same set of standards which were recommended or referred to by Mr. Justice Das, to which he thought the Minister concerned was not able to conform and hence wanted him to resign.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: (फरुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सवाल है । प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कह कर ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रधान मंत्री को जवाब देने दीजिए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब सब सवाल हो जायेंगे, तो प्रधान मंत्री उनका जवाब दे दें ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : वह भूल जायेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा ।

13 hrs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Members listened to what I said, they would see this: I said that Mr. Justice Das, with such material he had and such evidence as he took, came to a *prima facie* conclusion. He did not go through all the matter and all the possible evidence. In fact, most of the important witnesses were not called on the ground that they are themselves entangled in court cases or are likely to be, and he thought it would be unfair to them to call them because they will have to stand their own chance. And, therefore, his opinion could only be based—*prima facie* opinion and not final opinion after full trial—on such evidence as he took. He came to certain recommendations on that opinion. As I have said, out of six, four were in favour of Shri Malaviya and two were not in his favour.

An Hon. Member: What are the two cases?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, on looking through, or reading his decisions or recommendations and such other evidence as I could, I said I am not convinced. My words were:

> "....I am not convinced that Shri Malaviya has done anything which casts a reflection on his impartiality and integrity."

But then the mere fact that *prima facie* such things were thought of, I thought, should result in his resigning and my accepting his resignation from the Ministry.

Shri Ranga: What are such things? (*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Is it a forced resignation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must contain himself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not correct to say that it is a forced resignation because Shri Malaviya had resigned before all this took place, right when a charge was made, and then it was not accepted, and later on, before he knew what Justice Das's report was, he again resigned, and I accepted it later.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर अपराध नहीं था तो क्यों रिजाइन किया ?

Shri Priya Gupta: Is your acceptance of the resignation on the findings of Justice Das?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My acceptance of that resignation was certainly partly conditioned by Justice Das's

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

report obviously. Although that report was in the nature of a decision—his decision was a *prima facie* decision and not a final decision—I thought that was enough. It might have been perhaps more desirable if a full judicial enquiry took place. That is a method. I might have made a mistake; and Justice Das was himself rather conditioned by limiting factors; it is not his fault. Maybe, it is my fault that I pursued this course. That may be so.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even now this judicial enquiry can be done.

Shri Hem Barua: Do you propose to hold an open judicial enquiry now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no such intention because—

Shri Priya Gupta: He is the Chief Judge of all things!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are in fact three or four cases in the courts; they are likely to come up; they are not actually in the courts. In three or four days they will come up. They have been under enquiry, which partly concerned all these matters, and many of these matters will come up in court—the entries in Serajuddin's books and other matters. I do not know what the result of those cases will be, but we shall watch those results and if it is necessary, we shall take further action. I do not think any further action is required in the present case so far as Shri Malaviya is concerned, because on the facts, a certain *prima facie* opinion was given about him in regard to one or two matters, and so far as this House was concerned, that led him to resign and me to accept his resignation. There the matter ends so far as this House is concerned more or less. If any other occasion arises—

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What are those two matters on which there was a *prima facie* decision and on which the resignation was accepted?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I enquire from the Prime Minister if Shri Malaviya's resignation would be considered by the public as a blot on his conduct and in order to see that justice is done to him, should not a greater probe into the matter be taken in hand, and if necessary a judicial enquiry be made? Because the impression on the public mind will remain that there was something shady on account of which the Prime Minister was constrained to accept the resignation of one of his senior colleagues.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): May I be permitted to just refer to what happened in the House of Commons only a few weeks ago? Mr. Richman—(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The Prime Minister is replying now.

Shri Joachim Alva: I would ask your permission, in view of the questions that have been put—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not at this stage.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कह कर कि दास जी ने मालवीय जी के खिलाफ दो मुद्दे मान लिए और चार छोड़ दिये, हम लोगों की भूख को जगा दिया है, लोक-सभा और देश की भूख को जगा दिया है। इससे मालवीय जी को ज्यादा नुकसान होगा, ज्यादा फुसफुसाहट होगी और लोग समझेंगे कि दो मुद्दे कुछ खतरनाक मुद्दे थे। सवाल दो मुद्दों या एक मुद्दे का नहीं है। अगर पांच छोड़ दिये जाते हैं और एक मान लिया जाता है तो वह एक मुद्दा भी बड़ा गम्भीर मुद्दा हो सकता है, बहुत खतरनाक हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि जज खाली जांच करता है और रिपोर्ट दे देता है। वह यह नहीं कह सकता है कि उसको छापा जाए या न छापा जाए और न ही कोई आखिरी फैसला दे सकता है ..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only repeating the argument made earlier... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: Under what provisions of the Constitution can a private opinion of the judge of a high court and the Supreme Court be obtained? What are the provisions of the Constitution under which opinion of the high court or the Supreme Court can be obtained?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what articles of the Constitution are necesary for an opinion to be requested.

Shri Nath Pai: Can I ask for an opinion from a judge of the Supreme Court?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did make a request to the Chief Justice of India and he, after consulting his colleagues, agreed to that request, but I do not know, if Shri Nath Pai makes a request what his response will be.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Was Shri Malaviya a private employee or a public employee?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe it might have been a wrong step on my part to proceed on these lines, because the other course would have been to have a statutory enquiry governed by certain rules laid down. That would be under the Constitution, and the laws, etc. It was then decided, as is often done—it is not the first case—that a private advice on the papers that we have, on the evidence we have, would be better. That question is not so much of Shri Malaviya but of the Supreme Court judge himself. It puts him in a very false position if the opinion he has given in a private enquiry is made public because he himself is not protected then; it is not a statutory thing; the judge is not protected.

Shri Nath Pai: He cannot undertake a private enquiry then. It becomes an inquisition. Shri Malaviya can rightly charge you that it was an inquisition and not an enquiry because he was precluded from giving evidence.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Shri Malaviya may charge or may not charge me, but that is the reason why right at the beginning the Chief Justice and Das stated that his report should not be published.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can some portions be published and some portions cannot be published. My hon. friend here even knows that it is a 70-page report.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how he has got that. He said that parts of the report, a substantial part of the report, containing his main recommendations should not be published and the rest describing how it took place, the preliminary part which has not great importance can be published. (*Interruption*) First of all they said, both the Chief Justice and Das, that this report as a whole should not be published; but they added, because I had myself pleaded with them to get their permission to place it before the House, that they do not want to publish it but if we think it absolutely necessary even then we should not publish these parts, which would make the report truncated and pointless because important parts which the hon. Members are interested in are not to be published and the other descriptive parts might be published.

An Hon. Member: It is most unconstitutional.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. May I invite your attention to articles 124 to

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

147 of the Constitution which deals with the duties and functions and also powers of the judges of the Supreme Court in connection with the point raised by my colleague, Shri Nath Pai. There is no article among these, in this Chapter IV, relating to the Union Judiciary, which empowers a judge of the Supreme Court to take up private enquiries for the benefit of the Prime Minister. The other relevant Act is the Commission of Enquiries Act, 1952. These articles in the Constitution and the Commission of Enquiries Act, 1952 are the only provisions under the Constitution and law which can empower or entitle a judge of the Supreme Court to take up an enquiry. He was a Minister. Shri Malaviya, Iam glad, was a Minister—I am sorry he is not a Minister now— and an enquiry was held into the conduct of a Minister of theUnion, and the Prime Minister as head of the Government drafted or got a judge drafted for private duty for his own benefit. I submit in all humility, and if I may say so with all respect, that it is wholly unconstitutional, wholly illegal, and the only way to rectify it is for him to place the report of the judge on the Table of the House. That only can rectify the mistake, the blunder he has committed in this respect. I submit, the statement he has made in the House is wholly out of order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Anyway, it has nothing to do with the procedure of the House, and there is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have raised the point of order and I want your ruling. If you are not able to give it, then it is all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is unconstitutional you can contest it in a court of law, but it has nothing to do with the proceedings in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is deviating from the procedure, Sir. You may kindly say that you are unwilling or unable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are you unwilling or unable?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing. Let us proceed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravertty (Barrackpore): I want to put a question. May I know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should have got up earlier.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am standing up from the very beginning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody from her party got up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One full hour has been taken over this and we have not been allowed to ask a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister has replied.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One party has been allowed to have the monopoly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said that I would allow two or three questions, and I have allowed nearly five or six questions.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I want to put one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions.

श्री राम सेवक यादव उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्रश्न है। प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी आदत के अनुसार कहा कि मालवीय जी न दोषी हैं और न निर्दोषी हैं। जानना चहता हूं कि अगर वे यह दोनों नहीं हैं तो फिर हैं क्या वे ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions. Let us proceed now.

13.15 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I rise to announce that Government business for the week commencing Monday, the 19th August, 1963, will consist of—

(1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excises (Amendment) Bill, 1963;

(ii) The Major Port Trusts Bill, 1962 as reported by the Select Committee;

(iii) Consideration of a Motion to be moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi regarding Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for the year 1961-62, on Thursday the 22nd August, 1963 at 3 p.m.

The business announced will be taken up after the disposal of the No Confidence Motion of Acharya J. B. Kripalani.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the course of the Budget Session earlier this year promised the House that no Bill would be put through the House in this session unless it was introduced in the House in the first week of the session. Does he stand by that promise or is it that a Bill can be introduced any day the Government likes and takes up in this session? I hope he will stand by his promise.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, at the end of the last Session a Bill was introduced called the Seventeenth Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It was introduced on the penultimate date of the last session, and therefore we expected that it would be taken up in the beginning of this Session. It is a very important Bill and it is not coming up even next week.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I would like to raise two issues. One is that next week we are discussing a Motion to be moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why a discussion on the motion regarding sugar situation in the country, which has already been taken and admitted and which has become more or less in scandal is not put down for next week. I would like to know whether he would like to give some time to discuss it next week. The motion regarding the report on the State Trading Corporation can wait.

Secondly, there is another important motion tabled by me and some other hon. Members. We wanted a discussion on the report submitted by the Solicitor-General on the Ruby and New Asiatic Insurance Companies. Last time the hon. Deputy Finance Minister and the Finance Minister also promised that the entire report of the Solicitor-General and the Auditor's Report will be placed on the Table of the House—that was a 140—page report. That has still not been placed on the Table of the House. What I am serusly thinking is that because these two concerns are of Birlas the Government is unable to submit that report. I seek your help and guidance whether such a report can be concealed from this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making all sorts of insinuations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether a discussion on the sugar situation is coming up and when the report of the Solicitor-General along with the Auditor's Report on the Ruby and New Asiatic Insurance Companies will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: All that I have promised to the House in the last session with regard to the introduction of the Bills is that the Government would make all efforts to introduce

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha].

them by the middle of the session. I have said that generally all the Bills should be placed before the House by the middle of the session. But in case of an emergency or there is some important thing we cannot stick to that. But generally we are going to adhere to that promise and all Bills will be placed before the House by the middle of the session. If any Bill is introduced after that, unless it is very important, we will not take it up in the current session.

With regard to the promise made by my colleagues to place the report on the insurance companies, I really do not know what the position is. Next week, Sir, three days will be taken up on the No Confidence Motion, and therefore, with regard to the discussion on the sugar situation....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is time you will have it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The discussion on State Trading Corporation can wait.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This motion on the sugar situation was not recommended to us by the sub committee on No-day-yet-named-motions. Anyway, if the matter is not discussed during the debate on the No Confidence Motion, which I hope my hon. friends will do, we will take it up some time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the report on Ruby and New Asiatic? Even the Prime Minister promised that he would place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know whether my colleagues have promised that.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): We have never made a promise to place a copy of the report on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill, which has been introduced?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certainly, we will discuss it. In the Business Advisory Committee no time has been fixed for it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Unfortunately, the hon. Minister was talking to his colleague when Shri Warior raised his point. That Bill was introduced in the last day of the last session. We suggested even then that it should be discussed immediately and passed because it is an important Bill. Then we were promised that it would be taken up at the earliest opportunity in the next session. We want to know the fate of that Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This matter was brought up before the Business Advisory Committee. Since there was some difference of opinion among members and some members wanted as many as 24 hours, the Speaker suggested that it might not be decided in that meeting and it might be taken up in the next meeting.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I explain what happened in the BAC? There was no question to this being referred to the next meeting. Only, the number of hours for this Bill was not decided in that meeting. Now the question is when it is going to be taken up, either this week or next week. That has to be decided.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: How can that be decided if the hours to be allotted for that Bill are not yet decided?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If there was a promise or assurance on the floor of the House, it was the duty and responsibility of the Minister of

Parliamentary Affairs to inform the members of the BAC that this has to be taken up and disposed of because a promise has been given that it will be taken up soon. This was never mentioned by the Minister in the meeting of the BAC.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that the hon. Prime Minister is also present here, I want to say that the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance had stated that the report of the Solicitor-General on Ruby and New Asiatic will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Minister has given any such assurance, he may point it out. Why should be presume that the Minister has given an assurance. He can please write to the Speaker about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it the position that it will never be laid on the Table of the House because it relates to Birlas?

Shri Warior: Can we now get an assurance from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about the Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has been introduced. Only the exact time when it will come up for consideration has to be fixed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That this matter was to be taken up first in this session because of that promise was never mentioned by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the meeting of the BAC. It was somehow left over, in spite of its importance, without being considered. I was not present here on the last day of the last session and so I was not aware as to what had exactly taken place here. If in fact an assurance or promise was given on the floor of the House, it was the job of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to inform the members of the BAC that this has to be taken up first and, therefore, the number of hours to be allotted for this has to be decided. It was not such a difficult thing for us to have done. But the point was that it was somehow slipped out under the guise "well, we could not come to a decision on the number of hours to be allotted".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be raised in the next meeting of the BAC.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It was not slipped out. We discussed it openly, when all the members were present. I do not understand why this kind of insinuations are being made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I want to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs through you why it was not mentioned or brought to our notice, that this has to come up first before the House because there was an assurance?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have never made a promise that it will be taken on the first day of the net session. I only said that it would be taken up at least in this session. Who told you that I will take it up even before the discussion on the non-confidence motion will be taken up? After all, it does not enjoy such a high priority.

Shri Warior: The non-confidence motion was not there when the promise was made during the last session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This matter will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. Now we will take up the next item.

13.24 hrs.

IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty will continue her speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time is left for this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 48 minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The excuse made by the Orissa Government that they already have a law by which they undertake labour welfare measures in these mines and, therefore, it is not necessary for the Central Government to apply this law throughout India at the same time is, I think rather an erroneous and dangerous argument. As I was trying to explain, in the areas of Orissa and adjoining areas of Bihar the labour conditions now prevailing reminds us of the middle ages. If you go through that area and study the working conditions of labour there you will imagine that there is no labour welfare fund of any kind. The majority of the labour population are Adivasis, of whom a large percentage are women. Surprisingly enough, bigger monopoly concerns like Indian Iron & Steel works of Martin & Burn in their mines at Manoharpur and Chiria have a majority of contract labour. Though the labour work throughout the year and their work is of a permanent nature, most of them are contract labour. They do not enjoy any of the facilities of permanent labour. Therefore, even if you have a cess, I wonder whether they will be able to enjoy the benefits which we are contemplating by this labour welfare mesaure, because the most naked exploitation is taking place in these areas.

13.25 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

For example, take the question of housing in the manganese and iron ore mines. I have seen the huttings of Serajuddin & Company. Here we talk of Serajuddin & Company as if for the first time we now know of the exploitative and malicious character of this concern. Actually, in labour welfare measures, the other big concerns like Tatas and Indian Iron and Steel Co. stand on the same footing as Serajuddin & Company. If you see the huttings of the manganese ore or iron ore workers, they are nothing but a few pieces of wood with a roof above made of twigs. They are the most primitive form of houses, "huttings" as they are called. There is not one single concern over there which provides decent houses for its labour population.

Then, take the question of water. The water supply position is terrible and the less we talk about it the better. I have myself lived in those huttings when I had been there. It is impossible to drink that water. In the rainy season the water comes down from the hills and its colour is dirty red. Even to take bath in that water is difficult, and yet that is the water they are provided for drinking and cooking. If you go to the Gua mines, right on the top of the hills, you will find small dirty tanks filled with red coloured water, which is not even filtered. This is the kind of water is supplied by one of the highly mechanised mines belonging to one of the biggest monopoly capitalist concerns in our country. Our union has tried to persuade them to provide batter water supply many a time but we have not been successful. I want to know what the Government of Orissa has done with its labour welfare fund. Has it done anything about it? No, nothing has been done.

Let us take the question of creches. Under the law, creches have to be provided for the labour population. I have seen women with their little babies, two or three months old, bond to their back carrying heavy loads. I have asked them: why do you not leave your babies in the creches? They replied: you first go and see for yourself their condition and then ask this question. They are far away from the site of the work. They are sometimes at the foot of the hill or at the top of the hill; they are in the interior or miles away from where they live. Though our union has agitated against it, it has not been

successful so far. Further, the conditions in the creches are such that no mother would like to leave her child there and yet feel satisfied that the child will be looked after well.

What is this type of labour welfare? I am told that even the labour laws are not implemented. Or, take the question of schools. One of the labour welfare measures is the provision of schools. But we have hardly any school in those areas. There is hardly and school in Gua, Chiria or Manoharpur for the Adibasi children. Yet, the Orissa Government takes the stand that it has got its labour welfare fund and, therefore, it is not necessary for us to apply this law. Already, it has held up the applicability of this law by two years.

Or, again, take the question of hospitals. In Gua at least there is a road. There is no road from Chiria to Manoharpur. So, people have to walk 15 to 20 animals through animal-infested jungles to get medical aid. I have myself gone there through the tub train carrying ore. The employers were furious why the staff took me there. Since my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, had gone there earlier, I too wanted to go there to see the condition of work of the workers. I found there was no road from Manoharpur to Chiria, a distance of 15 to 20 miles of animal infested jungle. The mines are up in the hills where again there are only foot tracks. So, if any accident takes place in that area, the ambulance cannot go there; some sort of make shift arrangement has to be made to take stretchers to bring the patients, whether dead or alive, to the nearest place where a treatment of some kind is available. So, as regards housing or maternity facility, there are hardly any facilities. The majority of workers are actually women, yet no women doctors are available.

I have a fear that if this amendment is made, namely, that this law will apply to different States on different dates as and when it is willed, what will happen is that many of the State Governments will bring pressure upon the Central Government not to apply it to their respective States and will try to postpone the date as has been done in the case of Orissa. I cannot understand why Orissa has done it because Orissa is in absolute need of these welfare measures. That is what I have seen with my own eyes. I do not know what will be the attitude of the Bihar Government and whether it will be made applicable there immediately. In Bihar we have the biggest mines, yet nothing has been done as far as the welfare measures are concerned. Therefore, although the amendment saying that different dates may be appointed for different States looks innocent and although the hon Minister may state that if we do not have this, in a situation when a State goes to the court, we will not be able to apply it to the other States, my fear is just the other way round. There will not be injunctions every day. But what will happen by amending it in this manner will be leaving certain pressures in the hands of the States to prevent the Central Government from applying it to their State if they do not want it. Powerful interests are there behind it because, after all, this cess is going to be taken from the employers and it will be borne down upon the consumer. So, I say that this is something that is dangerous and I personally will oppose it. We should not allow that different dates should be appointed for making it applicable to different States. It should remain as it is.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, in the first place in order to allay the apprehension of the previous hon. speaker, I think, the Government should come out with a promise that as soon as this Bill is enacted and receives the assent of the President, they will issue a notification under section 2 applying the provisions of the Act to all the States except the State of Orissa where the matter is *sub judice*. I think, the Government owes it to those unfor-

[Shri Oza]

tunate workers who are employed in those mines because the implementation of this Act is delayed for the last two years. If that commitment is made on the floor of the House, I think, that should allay the apprehensions of the previous speaker whose apprehensions I appreciate very much.

As as been rightly pointed out by the previous speaker, we know that these workers work under very hard conditions. I am afraid, they are also not organised as trade union workers because they are in far-flung and remote parts of the country where it is not possible to organise them effectively; nor are they properly looked after by the Government also. So, it is but apt that the various companies who are concerned with the welfare of these unfortunate workers should come out immediately and prepare schemes for the welfare of these workers and implement them as soon as this Bill becomes an Act.

I also learn that a Wage Board has been appointed to fix the wages of these wokrers, their dearness allowance and other conditions of these workers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Even the minimum wages are not implemented.

Shri Oza: I am sure, the terms of reference also include some reference about giving an interim relief by way of increased wages to these workers. I request the hon. Minister to expedite the work of this Wage Board and to see that these workers get some interim relief because, as I have been saying, they are unorganised and cannot look after their own interest, nor can the trade union workers go to their help. We have got wage boards for so many sectors of our industry, like, textiles, jute, tea etc. where the labour is organised. But in this particular sector, I find the labour is absolutely unorganised. Therefore it becomes the high responsibility of these wage boards to see that interim relief is granted to the workers as soon as possible. I also request the hon. Minister to see that the proceedings of this Wage Board are accepted and the workers get the benefit under that.

I also feel that the Government find out whether retrospective effect can be given to this Act because if certain mine-owners rush to the courts and try to thwart the welfare activities for these unfortunate workers, the best remedy for the Government would be to see that the Act is brought into force from the date on which it was intended, so that nobody will be able ot reap the fruit of going to a court of law and unnecessarily delay the benefits which should accrue to the workers.

With these words I welcome this Bill. As I said in the beginning of my speech, I request the hon. Minister to make a statement forthwith that all the provisions of this Act will be made applicable to all the States except the State of Orissa in which case the matter is *sub judice*.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) सभापति महोदया, सदन के सामने जो यह बिल लाया जा रहा है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं मगर इसमें जो तय किया गया है कि अलग अलग तारीखों पर इसे लागू किया जायेगा, उस पर मुझ आपत्ति है । इसका कारण यह है कि जहां जहां माइंस चलती हैं वहां सहूलियतें अलग अलग हैं अब बिहार में जो माइंस है उनके मुकाबिले उड़ीसा में जो माइंस हैं उनको अधिक सहूलियतें प्राप्त हैं । बिहार सिंहभूम में गोआ माइंस है । उन आइरन ओर माइंस में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के रहने का बिलकुल संतोषजनक प्रबन्ध नहीं है । उनके रहने के लिए जो हट्स हैं वे बहुत खराब हैं । जैसा कि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा वह ठीक ही कहा है कि उनके रहने और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था बड़ी असन्तोषजनक है । मैंने खुद देखा है कि वह माइंस जो कि बहुत बड़ी कम्पनी की हैं वहां पहाड़ों और घाटियों में रहने वाले माइंस वर्कर्स ऐसी खराब हालत में रहते हैं कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है । जिन जगहों पर

वे रहते हैं वे जानवरों और सुअरों आदि के रहने लायक भी नहीं हैं। ऐसी खराब जगहों पर सैकड़ों और हजारों मजदूर रक्खे जाते हैं। माइंस ओनर्स का काफी बड़ा कैपिटल होता है और वे यदि चाहें तो यह सुविधायें मकान और पानी आदि की अपने मजदूरों को प्रोवाइड कर सकते हैं लेकिन वे इन चीजों पर मसलन मजदूरों के लिए मकान व पानी की व्यवस्था आदि पर रुपया खर्च नहीं करना चाहते। इसलिए यदि इनको छूट दे दी जाय कि अलग अलग तारीख पर यह कानून माइंस पर लागू करें तो यह माइनओनर्स जरूर इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि देर से देर उनके यहां माइंस एक्ट लागू हो।

इतना ही नहीं वहां एक और बात यह है कि गोआ माइंस में कम्पनी को जो ट्रक्स हैं और जो गाड़ियां नीचे से पहाड़ पर जाती आती हैं और नीचे के मजदूरों को ऊपर और ऊपर के मजदुरों को नीचे जाने के लिये कम्पनी की गाड़ियों का प्रयोग नहीं करने देते हैं। मतलब यह कि उनके पास सुविधा होते हुए भी वे मजदूरों को उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं। यह हालत माइंसओनर्स की है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जैसा श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि जंगल के इलाकों में अधिकतर मजदूर आदिवासी हैं जिनमें कि ज्यादातर औरतें हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस कानून के लागू करने में इस बात की कोशिश की जाये कि इंस्पैक्टर्स और वेलफेयर के लिये जो व्यक्ति बहाल हों वे उन आदिवासियों की बोली जानते हों, उनके रीति रिवाजों को जानते हों। अक्सर देखा गया है कि यह इंस्पैक्टर्स और वेलफेयर आफिसर्स उनकी बोली व रीति रिवाजों से परिचित नहीं होते हैं और यह समझ कर कि आदिवासी होली खेलते हैं आदिवासी औरतों पर रंग आदि डाल देते हैं जब कि असली बात यह है कि वे होली खेलते ही नहीं हैं। उनसे वे होली खेलते हैं जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि ला ऐंड आर्डर में बहुत गड़बड़ी हो जाती है। आपको मालूम होगा कि कई महीने पहले किरीबुरू आयरन-ओर प्राजेक्ट में काफ़ी दंगा-फ़साद हो गया। उसकी वजह यह थी कि यद्यपि मजदूरों की शिकायतें अफसरों के पास पहुंचाई गई लेकिन वे लोग सुनते नहीं हैं और सुनना चाहते भी नहीं हैं। वे उनके प्रति कोई सहानुभूति भी नहीं रखते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस कानन को लागू करते समय जो वैलफेयर इंस्पेक्टर्ज आदि नियुक्त किये जायें, वे ऐसे आदमी हों, जो उन लोगों के रीति-रिवाज और बोली को जानते हों। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जो सेस लगाया जायेगा, वह अधिक से अधिक चार आने होगा। मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि मैक्सिमम पचास नये पैसे अवश्य लगाये जाने चाहिए। दो बरस इस कानून को लागू न कर के जो छूट दी गई है, इसका ख़याल रख कर आठ आने होने ही चाहिए।

माइन-ओनर्ज और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के बीच में एक बात के लिए काफी झगड़े चल रहे हैं। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन कह रही है कि लोहे का दाम साढ़े तेरह रुपये से घटा कर साढ़े ग्यारह रुपये किया जाये। जब कि माइन-ओनर्ज कहते हैं कि ट्रांसपोर्ट के खर्चे में वृद्धि और लेबर लेजिस्लेशन के फलस्वरूप उनको मुनाफ़ा नहीं हो रहा है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कापोरेशन के लोग क ते हैं कि उनको मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है। इस प्रकार दोनों में मतभेद चल रहा है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि ऐसा क्यों न किया जाये कि एक डिफरेंट बाडी तैयार हो जो इस बात की जांच करें कि लोहे का दाम क्या हो। इनका फ़ैसला करने के बाद सैस पचास नये पैसे लगाया जाना चाहिये, चार आने नहीं।

इन बातों को कह कर मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और कहता हूं कि अलग अलग तारीखों पर यह लागू न हो, बल्कि सभी जगह एक ही तारीख को लागू किया जावे।

Mr. Chairman: Shri S. M. Banerjee. Not here.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): Madam Chairman, I rise to welcome this Bill. I come from a place where there are about 30,000 workers in mines. The Minister in his statement has said that this will avoid....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You will not be covered by it.

Dr. Gaitonde: Why not? Leaving the State of Orissa and the Union territory of Goa, the Act covers about 34,000 workers producing 7½ million tons of iron ore. I would like to give some data to the Ministry which has drafted this Bill, as regards the working population of Goa in the mines. Normally it is about 30,000. Are you going to close your eyes to the welfare of these 30,000 workers? It is a place where the workers have almost no facilities. There is nothing called welfare. Therefore, I would like to suggest that Goa be included in the Bill. With the exception of Orissa, which is *sub judice*, it should be made applicable to all the places in India. I cannot understand why Goa has been excluded. Even as far as the export is concerned, the export from Goa is to the extent of about 6 million tons. While the workers are giving that much export, I do not see any reason why they do not get the facilities. The conditions there, although not equal to what Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has said, are very similar. Even medical assistance is not satisfactory.

I know that there will be some difficulty as regards the cess in Goa because the taxes in Goa on mines are at various points. So far, there is no income-tax. They have about nine types of taxes. I will just mention the types so that the Ministry should know the difficulties in levying this cess. The points where the taxes have been applied in Goa so far are: (i) in connection with the grant of manifest; (ii) in connection with the grant of mining licences; (iii) in connection with the grant of concession; (iv) collecting of the economic fund; (v) taxes due from a mining concession; (vi) taxes levied by the Customs Department; (vii) taxes levied by the Revenue Department; (viii) taxes on parties levied by the officers at the port and (ix) taxes levied by the Forest Department. Here, you will find there is no welfare tax. I think this is one of the most important things that the Government should do that too very quickly if they do not want trouble. The trouble is growing there and it will increase if facilities are not given to the workers. I, therefore, suggest to the Government that as quickly as possible Goa should be included in this Bill and the various points of application of taxes that I have quoted should be simplified. If they are not simplified, there will be administrative complications. Hence, I recommend simplification of all these taxes plus this cess.

With these words, I welcome the Bill and I request the Government to extend this Bill to Goa also as quickly as possible.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Madam, Chairman, the first thing that I want to state here is this that in 1944 there was a Committee presided over by Mr. Rage, which is called Rage Committee. That Rage Committee gave a report about the labour conditions obtaining in India. In that report the conditions of these mining workers were very clearly stated so as to expose the horrible nature of conditions under which the workers used to live in those days. Three years after the report was published, India became independent, that is, in 1947. The Government of India came out with this Act in 1961. That means 14 years after the country became free the Labour Department thought it fit to enact a Bill to ameliorate the conditions of these iron ore mine workers. For 14 years despite the fact that there were numerous reports to the Government of India, to the Labour Department [illegible] Ministry did not [illegible]

to ameliorate the conditions of the workers. When it was passed in 1961, two precious years were lost because of the fact that certain High Court was dealing with this matter and all these things. I would say that this is a height of scandal on the part of the Labour Ministry showing its inefficiency, its worthlessness and its heartlessness. It is proved by that. I should be excused for using rude words that I am using. I hope they are not unparliamentary. Again, as one of my friends has said, even then there is no guarantee as to when the Act will be put into effect. The Minister here yesterday did not give any guarantee to the effect that as soon as this Bill is passed it will be operative. He has not given that promise and I want this promise here and now from the Deputy Minister. That is a very important thing. Otherwise, as the amendment runs, nobody knows when the Central Government would be gracious enough to operate this Act in different States. As stated by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, who represents a very big trade Union of that area, the law of jungle prevails in the iron ore mining area. Mr. Soy who comes from that area said that law of jungle prevails there. Everybody knows that. It is known to the Government of India also. Some hon. Members on the other side are saying that the trade union movement should come to the help of the workers. The trade union movement is trying to come to the help of the workers, but at the same time, it should be remembered that if the Government do not come to the help of the workers, the trade unionists are actually killed by employers' agents. There are instances where the trade unionists have been killed in those areas.

Therefore, it will be very fair if the Deputy Minister gives us an assurance here and now that this Bill, as soon as it is passed will be operative throughout India and different dates need not be appointed for different [illegible] there is any difficulty in [illegible] State, in that particular State, the operation of this Act may be postponed.

In regard to the cess, I fail to realise one thing. The estimated revenue out of the cess for the year 1962-63 was Rs. 25 lakhs. But actually only Rs. 1 lakh was realised. I fail to understand why the cess was not realised. What was the difficulty in realizing the cess? Supposing it was blocked in one State, what was the difficulty in operating it in the other States? After all, the Orissa High Court has no jurisdiction over Madhya Pradesh or Bihar. This is also another aspect of the matter which has to be looked into.

If this is the way the Act is operated, then naturally there will be no relief to the workers. As the Deputy Minister has stated already, the conditions of hygiene and public health, housing, education, water supply etc. all require to be improved tremendously in those areas. If Government take it into their head to improve the situation, then Government can do it. We have seen during the last few years that there has been some improvement at least in the colliery areas.

I am pointing out these things to the Deputy Minister in order to impress on him the necessity of immediately making it operative and seeing to it that there is no exemption from the cess or no reduction in the cess. As Shri H. C. Soy has pointed out, the Deputy Minister has already said that the cess may be reduced from 50 nP to 25nP. Why should that be reduced? For all these years, they have not paid anything. that is. the owners have not paid anything. And who are the owners? They are persons belonging to big business. They are very powerful interests. They are not small owners. One could understand if the owners were small. When the owners are not small but are big, why should there be any reduction in the cess, particularly when the conditions in these areas are appalling? So, I would like to stress that there should be no reduction in the cess.

[Dr. Ranen Sen].

The cess should not be reduced from 50 nP to 25nP. There should not be any appeasement of big capital on this account.

In conclusion, I endorse the suggestion made by my hon. friend Dr. Gaitonde that Goa should not be exempted from the purview of this Act, because, as the Deputy Minister himself has said, about 25,000 workers are there. Moreover, iron ore from Goa is being exported to Japan, and if the workers there are responsible for earning of precious foreign exchange, why should the Government of India exempt from the purview of this Act the Goa mine workers who are earning foreign exchange for our country? Therefore, I endorse the suggestion made by Dr Gaitonde that Goa should also be brought within the purview of this Bill.

With these words, I would urge the Deputy Minister to take immediate steps to see that this Act is brought into force throughout India.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): यह जो संशोधन यहां पर रखा गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी कानून बनाये जाते हैं, जितने भी संशोधन आते हैं और जो गरीबों के हित के लिए होते हैं, उन पर बराबर अमल नहीं होता है और वे कालजों के अन्दर ही रह जाते हैं। इनके द्वारा मजदूरों को दी जाने वाली रकम में जो वृद्धि की जाती है, वह उनको मिलती नहीं है। १९६१ में राष्ट्रपति जी तक ने पन्द्रह नए पैसे बढ़ाने के बारे में अपनी मंजूरी दे दी थी और इस तरह से १६ लाख रुपया एकत्र भी हो गया। लेकिन फिर भी यह मजदूरों के हित में खर्च नहीं किया जा सका। उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट को चक्कर में फंसा दिया गया और केस हाई कोर्ट तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक किया गया। पता नहीं ऊंट किस करवट बैठता है। पता नहीं क्या फैसला होता है। बैकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उड़ीसा में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को अलग से फैसिलिटीज देना और उनमें तथा दूसरी जगहों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों में फर्क करना अच्छा नहीं है। जो भी कानून मजदूरों के हित का बने वह सारे देश में बराबर लागू होना चाहिये। सब मजदूरों पर वह एक समान लागू होना चाहिये।

मजदूरों के हित के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उनको जो फैसिलिटीज मिलती हैं वे बराबर मिलती रहती हैं या नहीं इसको देखने के लिये भी एक अफसर होना चाहिये। उसका काम यह होना चाहिये कि वह देखे कि स्कूल की जो फैसिलिटीज हैं वे वर्कर्ज को मिल रही हैं या नहीं मिल रही हैं, हाउसिंग की रही हैं, या नहीं मिल रही हैं, अस्पताल की मिल रही हैं या नहीं मिल रही हैं और अगर न मिल रही हों, तो उनका प्रबन्ध करें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि मजदूर जब हड़ताल करते हैं, तो उसका फैसला भी उसी समय हो जाना चाहिये और सारे मामले को उसी वक्त निपटा लिया जाना चाहिये। इसको लम्बे नहीं जाने देना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा किया जायेगा तो उनको फायदा हो सकेगा।

आगे के लिये मजदूरों के वास्ते क्या कुछ करना है, इसके बारे में हमारा जो शासन है वह सोचता तो बहुत कुछ है लेकिन करता कुछ नहीं है। वह उनको खाली आश्वासन ही आश्वासन देता रहता है खाली विश्वास ही विश्वास दिलाता रहता है भरोसा ही भरोसा दिलाता रहता है। जो खानों में मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी हालत को आप जा कर देखें। उसका अंदाजा आप यहां ठंडी हवा में बैठ कर नहीं कर सकते हैं। स्वयं जा कर आप देखें तो आप पसीने पसीने हो जायेंगे। वे लोग गाढ़े पसीने की कमाई करते हैं।

आपको १५ नए पैसे बढ़ाने का आश्वासन दिए हुए दो साल हो गए हैं लेकिन अभी तक

उनको यह पैसा नहीं मिल पाया है और न ही यह बढ़ाया गया है। इसके रास्ते में क्या बाधायें उपस्थित हो रही हैं यह हमें बताया जाये। बढ़ाना चाहते हुए भी आप बढ़ाते नहीं है, करते नहीं हैं। इस तरह के जो भलाई के कार्य है, उनमें आपको अपना कदम आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट के कानून को छोड़ कर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो कानुन लागू हो सके वैसा कानून आपको बनाना चाहिये। पन्द्रह नए पैसे बढ़ाने के लिये जो निर्णय आपने लिया था उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल होना चाहिये, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : मेरा लेबर डिपार्टमेंट से यह निवेदन है कि जो कानून बनाये गये है, उनको वह लागू करे। प्रयत्न का जो अभाव रहा है, उस पर हमें दुख है। लेबर डिपार्टमेंट ने यह सोच कर यह कानून बनाया था कि शायद पूंजीपतियों की जो संस्था है, वह मजदूरों की भलाई के लिये काफी कुछ न करे. उनके भलाई के कामों की तरफ नजर न रखे और काफी उनकी तरक्की करने की कोशिश न करे। इस वास्ते लेबर डिपार्टमेंट ने यह कानून बनाया कि जो सैस उठेगा वह तमाम का तमाम मजदूरों की भलाई के लिये खर्च कर दिया जायेगा। भलाई के कौन से काम हो सकते है, इस पर भी हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने रोशनी डाली है। ये हो सकते हैं तन्दुरुस्ती के काम, पीने के पानी का इंतजाम करने का काम, शिक्षा, क्वार्टर्स अस्पताल आदि की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करना आदि। इन सब सुविधाओं का आज अभाव है। इन मजदूरों को शहर से बहुत दूर जा कर काम करना पड़ता है। शहरों में जो फैसिलिटीज होती है, वे वहां नहीं मिलती हैं। इस वास्ते ये जो तमाम बातें हैं इन पर अच्छी तरह से गौर होना चाहिये।

यहां पर जो रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट की बात कही गयी है कि सेस तब से लिया जायेगा तो उस की वसूली उसी तारीख से होनी चाहिये और अगर यह सेस खर्च न हो तो वह जो आज की जरूरतें हैं उस पर खर्च किया जाय। अस्पताल अच्छे ढंग के बनें, जब मां काम करने जा रही है कहीं पर तो उस के बच्चे को रखने के लिये इन्तजाम काफी दूर पर न हो। नजदीक होना चाहिये और वहां पर बच्चों को दूध पिलाने आदि कुछ नर्सेज का इन्तजाम हो। उन की देख भाल करने के लिये कुछ इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, जैसा कि दूसरे देशों में होता है। जिस तरह कि हमारी सरकार के नमाइन्दे आई०एल० ओ० आदि में देख कर और सुन कर आते हैं कि किस तरह से दूसरे देशों में होता है, और जिसका प्रबन्ध करनेकी मंशा भी हमारी सरकार की है, उस तरह से करना चाहिये। कम से कम एक आइडियल जगह तो हो जहां पर स्त्री वर्कर्स के बच्चों के लिये देख-भाल के वास्ते नर्सेज रहें। इसी तरह से उन लोगों के लिये अस्पतालों और स्कलों का प्रबन्ध अच्छा होना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उन की तनख्वाह आदि होनी चाहिये। अगर इस दर्म्यानन को इंटेरिम रिलीफ आदि देने का विचार हो तो उस को भी लागू कर देना चाहिये। जैसा मैंने अपनी बजट स्पीच में भी कहा था आम तौर से ऐसा होता है कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के लिये कानून तो बन जाता है लेकिन उस को लागू करने में झंझट पैदा हो जाता है और वह लागू नहीं हो पाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि चूंकि पूंजीपतियों की मिलें हैं, उन के इस्टब्लिशमेंट्स हैं इस लिये यह न देखा जाये कि वे कानून का पालन कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों की तरफ से कोई रुकावट नहीं पड़नी चाहिये। मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार इस कानन को लागू करने में सफल होगी। बैक डेट से सैसेज का

[श्री प्रिय गुप्त]

कलेक्शन होकगा और सरकार सारे मजदूरों के लिये इन्तजाम करेगी ।

जैसा श्री सेन ने बतलाया, चाहे कहीं के भी मजदूर हों, मध्य प्रदेश के हों, उड़ीसा के किसी भाग में वे हों या बिहार के ही हों, जहां पर माइन्स के अन्दर बहुत से वर्कर्स काम करते हैं, वे चाहे पिछड़े वर्ग के हों या पहाड़ी हों या आदिवासी हों, उन के अपने ढंग की ही नर्सेज होनी चाहियें, उसी ढंग के वेलफेयर आफिसर्स होने चाहियें । वेलफेयरअर सेंटर्स के अधिकारी भी उन्हीं में से हों जो कि उन के आचार विचार को समझ सकें और उन्हें फायदा पहुंचा सकें ।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं बहुत आभारी हूं कि सभापति महोदय ने मुझे मौका दिया और मैं दबारा सरकार से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जिस तरह से अलग अलग तारीखें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने रखीं हैं उन को हटा कर एक तारीख रखी जाये और जो सेस अभी तक लागू नहीं हुआ था उससे रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट से लागू कर के मजदूरों को फायदा पहुंचाया जाय ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): This Bill has been brought forward because of some legal difficulties. It has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons that because the Orissa Government had asked for exemption from the purview of the Act, it is necessary for Government to bring forward this Bill. It is very strange that though the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act has been assented to by the President as far back as 1961, it has taken nearly more than two years for this Government to think it fit to come to the House for this amendment. It looks as though this Government waited so that the Orissa Act should be declared inoperative by the High Court. That does not speak well of the efficiency of the Government in introducing such Bills.

This is an Act which was brought forward to ameliorate the conditions of work of thousands of workers in the various iron ore mines in the country. When it is concerned with the lives and living conditions of several thousands of our people who are working very hard to earn foreign exchange for the country, it looks as though the Government is not acting with a sense of urgency in coming forward with this sort of amendment.

I would aiso like to point out one basic factor regarding this thing. Whenever such legislation covering the eitire country is brought forward by Government, they should not give any weight or consideration to the different requests of different State Governments. By this I do not mean that the different State Governments are not anxious to ameliorate the conditions of work of the workers. What I mean is that when such a legislation which has got an all-India purview was thought of, all these considerations should have been taken into account before the Act was passed. After the Bill is passed and Presidential assent is given to it, there is no meaning in saying that it has been held up because a particular State Government has put in certain objections because a similar Act is in force in that State. What is the fate of that Act? It has been declared inoperative by the High Court. So the Minister should take care that before coming with such legislation of all-India application, he should invite the opinions of State Governments, consider them and then bring forward a Bill here and when it is passed it should be put into effect immediately and expeditiously.

Secondly, I would like to point out that there is a tendency in States where they are not very much industrialised not to look after the welfare of the labourers in those States. I do not mean that there is any *mala fide* intention on their part. What I mean is that the State machiney is not geared up because they do not have

that industrial bias. So the welfare measures for labour in those States have not come up to the level of other States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty pointed out that many of these workers are employed on a casual basis. So it is all the more important that such people should be looked after. I would only request the hon. Deputy Minister not to wait further. This should be introduced uniformly in every State without waiting for the opinion, objection or representation of any State. This concerns labour as a whole, whether it is in Orissa, Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh. It should be applied uniformly and expeditiously and effectively.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Almost all Members who spoke have dealt exhaustively with the conditions in the iron ore industry. I, having been a worker in the mines, myself am acquainted with the conditions of the workers. I mostly agree with the conditions narrated. There has been some improvement made in housing and other amenities by some big companies, but it has not been adequate. That is why this legislation has been found necessary and it has been passed already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Where is the housing?

Shri R. K. Malviya: There is on the Gua side. I personally went there. Not all are accommodated. A negligible percentage is enjoying good housing.

The difficulties which have been expressed by my learned friends here are there. Housing, of course, has been stressed. Then it has been said that water, medicine, and other amenities are adequate. The purpose of this legislation is to provide all these amenities.

It has been stressed that delay has been caused firstly in bringing legislation for the amelioration of the conditions of the iron ore workers, and secondly, after the passing of the Act, in bringing forward this amending Bill. May I submit that though the industry existed for a very long period, but it got the spurt only after our steel plants came into existence, or just about that time? The House knows that the steel plants have come only very recently, and the production of iron ore has also increased after the establishment of these steel factories.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is a lot of export.

Shri R. K. Malviya: Export has also not been very much in the past.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now.

Shri R. K. Malviya: Now it is so, and I wish we have as much production as possible and be able to do as much as possible for the labour. It has been very difficult in the past to start a cess for the welfare of the workers. Even at the present rate the amount will not be very large, but we are just starting the experiment. We did it in the coal mines. We started with four annas, then it was increased to six and eight annas, and they are thinking of increasing it further now. In the same way we may have to increase the amount, but, though we have secured powers to levy cess upto 50 nP even at the initial stage, we have thought it proper to start with 25 nP and increase it as and when necessary.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Why? Are the mineowners poor? They cannot pay eight annas per ton?

Shri R. K. Malviya: It is not the mineowners who are going to pay. It is the purchaser who will pay, that is the difficulty. What effect it will have on our exports, how it will affect other conditions we do not know. Therefore, we are starting with 25 nP, and if the conditions are found suitable, we may increase it to 50 nP any day.

[Shri R. K. Malviya].

It has been said that there has been delay in bringing forward this Bill after the passing of the Act. I would explain the circumstances. I submit there has not been any delay. The original Act was passed in December, 1961 and we were anxious to bring it into operation soon, and with that end in view on 21st February, 1962 a notification of draft rules under the Act was published for opinion. The rules were to come into operation not long after, on 24th March, 1962, meaning that we were ready with our machinery and with all the paraphernalia to implement the Act on that date, hardly two months after the Act was passed. As there was a Welfare Act operating in Orissa we started correspondence with the Government of the State. As the House knows, labour is a concurrent subject, and we have to respect the feelings of the States. From January 8, 1962, immediately after the Act was passed, we started correspondence, and this continued till 14th of September, 1962. We then sought the advice of the Law Ministry and then the Cabinet sanction. It therefore took some time. This Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5th March, 1963. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 22nd April, 1963 and now we are coming in this House, three or four days after the opening of the session. My submission, therefore, is that there has not been any delay in bringing forward this Bill before the House.

Some other points have also been made. But it is a simple Bill and it only seeks the permission of the House to allow us to apply it to all the States except Orissa, where there has been some difficulty. I may assure the House that there is no objection from any other State, and as soon as this Bill is passed, it will come into operation in all the other States. With regard to Orissa also, as soon as we know the judgment of the Supreme Court, we will take action in terms of the judgment.

Then there is the question of Goa. I may submit that there is no trouble, but the conditions in Goa are quite different from those in other areas. Not that geological or some other conditions are different, but economic difficulties arising out of recent merger are there. The mines have been operating under a different system. Mines have mostly been working under the contractors. We have been in touch with the Goa administration, and as soon as the Goa administration agrees, this Act will also apply to Goa. I think then what has been asked for by Dr. Gaitonde and other colleagues will be fulfilled.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the real difficulty? We have also got contractors who are mining in the big mines. Is it only the question of exchange or is it anything else?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The difficulty is administrative for the present.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Just resistance on the part of the Goa administration.

Shri R. K. Malviya: It will not be possible for me to tell you the difficulties the Goa Government are faced with, but we have consulted them, and it has not been found possible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would request you to go there personally and see, because we find many of the bureaucrats have a bureaucratic attitude, and they think things are so difficult that it cannot be done. I do not think conditions are so very different there. It is only a question of resistance.

Shri R. K. Malviya: We are as anxious as hon. Members are, and we will see that as soon as possible it applies to Goa.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it possible for you to give us an approximate idea of the date by which this will be implemented in Goa?

Shri R. K. Malviya: It is not possible to give any assurance about the date, but I will only say that we will try to see that it applies as soon as possible.

I have replied to almost all the points. The amendment is very simple. What is required by this amendment is only to exempt Orissa for the time being and allow us power to apply it to other States as and when found necessary. With these words, I move.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri R. K. Malviya: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)—1963-64

DEMAND NO. 5—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,77,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 56—STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of

[Mr. Chairman].

the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 126—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,64,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

Shri Prabhat Kar has given notice of four cut motions. Three are out of order. He can move the fourth one.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): I have also given cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: It has not been accepted.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I want to know whether the hon. Minister will make a statement as to why he is coming out with this supplementary grant.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Minister does not move. The hon. Member knows.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I wanted to know whether you are going to give us any reasons why you have brought in these supplementary demands.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are given in the statement. If a new point is raised, I will reply.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,64,00,000 in respect of loans and advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of Refinance Corporation (4)]

First of all, the fact that the hon. Minister has come out with a supplementary demand for grants to the tune of Rs. 33 crores is a clear indication that there has been no planning so far as the Finance Ministry is concerned. We have all been talking of emergency, tightening up and streamlining our administration, etc. But we find that this Finance Ministry has not got any plan in regard to revenue or expenditure. The hon. Minister has placed before the House certain anticipations about the revenue which everytime has come to be much larger than the expectation, and similar is the case with regard to the expenditure. Everytime, after he places an estimate, soon after he comes out with a supplementary grant with the expectation that the party which has got the majority in the House would enable the House to pass the demand. This is not only fair to the Finance Minister, but it speaks of the unplanned way in which the Finance Minister is moving.

I want to make two or three points. The first is about the question of the grant-in-aid to the States. It has been often found that the grant-in-aid to the States, so far as the expenditure is concerned, is entirely in the hands of the States. Often we have found that the grants which have been passed by this House especially in regard to welfare and educational and similar purposes are concerned have not been well utilised by the States. After the grants have been paid to the States, the Central Government does not have any control over expenditure. We find that because the Union Territories Bill has come into force, certain amounts will have to be paid by the Central Government to those States. A sum of Rs. 14,37,00,000 has been put down as supplementary grant. But so far as the grant-in-aid to the States is concerned, I want to know whether the Central Government keeps full information on monies which have been spent by the States.

Then I come to Demand No. 126 which deals with Refinance Corporation. So far as the working of this Corporation is concerned, we find that in addition to the paid-up capital of Rs. 2.50 crores, a line of credit up to Rs. 26 crores under PL 480 counterpart funds is available to the Corporation for lending to the private enterprise in accordance with Agricultural Commodities Agreement with the U.S.A. I want to know which are the enterprises, in particular the industries, which have been financed by the Refinance Corporation under the Agricultural Commodities Agreement. So far as the capital is concerned, it has been contributed by the Reserve Bank and the State Bank and also private banks. Today, the Government have come to the House with a demand that further loans be granted by the Central Government so that the Refinance Corporation can make advances. The purpose of the Refinance Corporation was that the banking and industries be helped with medium-term loans for the commercial and industrial enterprises. Up till now, as we can see, so far as the working of the Refinance Corporation is concerned, it has been limited. What is to the extent to which this loan, which has been the counterpart of the PL 480 funds, has been spent? It has been said that the Corporation has, up to 30th June, distributed Rs. 20 crores and expects to utilise the entire line of credit of Rs. 26 crores within the current year; it is also said that the Corporation has requested for the balance of Rs. 6.5 crores for which a supplementary grant is required. Guarantee is being given by the bankers and the amount is being spent by the Refinance Corporation. I would like to know what type of loan and to which type of industries this loan has been granted so that this amount can be spent.

Then, I would like to refer to Demand No. 131, and this is about the Central Consumer Co-operative Stores. It is said that in pursuance of the recommendations of the last Pay Commission, it has been decided to set up a Central Consumer Co-operative Store with a number of branches in Government residential colonies and major office buildings in Delhi and New Delhi. It is a good thing that a number of branches of these stores in Delhi and New Delhi are being started. I want to know what steps are being taken to start the consumer co-operative stores for the Central Government servants in different parts of the country. There are quite a large number of Central Government employees in various parts of the country. What are they going to do about that, because we find only about Delhi.

And the last point, I come again to the first one as to why all this expenditure which we find here could not be visualised at the time when the budget was placed before the House and the Demands were passed and why so soon after the passing of the budget these supplementary demands have been asked for.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Madam Chairman, I repeat what my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar has said

[Shri S. M. Banerjee].

about bringing this supplementary budget just three months after the main budget was passed. This to my mind is really surprising and it reflects the inefficiency of the 'efficient' Ministers.

I would confine myself to certain Demands. First of all I would take Demand No. 5 under Commerce and Industry. Under this demand comes quality control, pre-shipment inspection and other things connected with the Export Promotion Council and export of our goods, etc. You know, Madam, that because there is a shortage of foreign exchange we are trying our best to boost up our exports, and I am happy that the export of certain goods has really secured a good market in other countries. But when I talk of this export business I must also mention how people are trying to conserve their foreign exchange in the foreign banks by exporting jute by having under-invoicing in jute, etc. A question was asked in this House today. Unfortunately no supplementaries could be asked or answered; it has simply been replied to. There are two or three business houses in Calcutta. You know, Madam, that recently there had been a vigorous search for more than twenty to thirty days in all the offices of Bird & Co. and also the offices of McLeod & Co. headed by Bajouria.... (*Interruption*) and some other company. We have been raising in this House since a very long time that effective steps should be taken both by the Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry to check this sort of pilferage or drainage of foreign exchange. Certain things have been brought to our notice, and I would like to ask the hon. the Deputy Minister to kindly remove my doubts as to whether it is a fact that in the affairs of Bird & Co. or of these other companies four Central Ministers, either directly or through their sons or in-laws, are involved.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is absolutely untrue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy. I should also like to put a supplementary and ask whether any State Minister is involved.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No Minister or any political persons or officers are involved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was told that many sons of Ministers are appointed on handsome salaries and they are working there. I am sure, Madam, that that information is not incorrect and the hon. Minister will kindly bear me out that their sons are in it. Anyhow, it is a question of their conserving fifty lakhs in foreign banks. The results of the investigation will, I am sure, be placed before this House after the matter has been properly investigated into by the Enforcement Branch and by the S.P.E. I am told that more than fifty lakhs have been conserved by them, at this hour when we are in dire need of foreign exchange. How they do it is a matter for investigation. Mostly they do it with the help of under-invoicing in jute.... (*Interruption*).. under-invoicing and over-invoicing, both, but mainly under-invoicing. Now I am told that a senior officer who has caught these big fries who were doing all sorts of funny tricks, has been warned. First of all he was in Bombay. He was shifted from Bombay because he was interested in catching these big fish who tried to pilfer or drain our foreign exchange, and he was transferred from Bombay to Calcutta. Now he is in Calcutta, and this Assistant Commissioner, Customs has been threatened, and I think he is likely to be murdered, by these big business houses because he had brought to light how they robbed the country at this hour when we are in great need of foreign exchange. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the history of this Bird & Co. and McLeod & Co. and whether it is a fact that responsible officers of the Reserve Bank are also involved. My knowledge is confined to the press statements or the news which appear-

ed in many known presses of this country.

Then I come to Demand No. 9. That relates to the Defence Ministry. Here it is mentioned:

> "On the 8th May, 1958, a fire was caused by the wreckage of an I.A.F. aircraft, which crashed near the Delhi Flying Club and as a result two private aircraft were destroyed. The Insurance Company, with which these aircrart were insured, filed a suit claiming damages of Rs. 70,000 from the Government. The suit was contested but the court allowed the claim of the plaintiff together with the costs on the 15th January, 1962. An appeal was filed in the High Court, but meanwhile the decretal amount totalling Rs. 74,487 had to be deposited in the Court in March, 1963."

Well, there are bound to be crashes with the growth of our air force strength. But I would like to know from the hon. the Deputy Minister of Defence who is here what progress has been made, what steps have been taken to have proper maintenance and proper checking of our aircraft. Now, in Kanpur we had many depots—air manufacturing depot, A.M.D. and R.M.D. One of these was responsible for maintenance and repairs and the other for production of aircraft. Now I am told that the factory where we were manufacturing Avro 748 is being converted into a corporation.

14.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

How far this is true and who is being brought as Chairman we do not know, and whether some retired person will be brought because I am afraid that a retired person may be brought there. A scathing criticism has been made by the Tata Enquiry Committee into the Avro 748. Vested interests will always oppose the manufacture of these things in the public sector. I do not hold any brief for anybody. But that report is scandalous, critical without any positive criticism and it must be brushed aside and we should go on with our production of Avro 748. But I am told that the Avro 748 is not fit for high-altitude flights. If that is true then it is a serious matter which should be considered by our Ministry, and I would like to know what they are going to do, whether this is being converted into a limited concern or corporation.

Then I come to Demand No. 38, grants-in-aid to the Union Territories. In the Union Territories in this country, whether it is Himachal Pradesh, Manipur or Tripura, or all those areas which have recently come into the territory of our country, that is Goa, Daman, Diu, etc., I want all our labour legislation to be implemented there. They have no legislatures of their own and, therefore, this matter has to be considered in all seriousness. The various pieces of legislation passed by this House should be implemented there. I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light whether the labour legislations have been implemented there or not.

Then I come to another Demand which is a very welcome thing, namely Demand No. 131, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, that is, setting up of a Central Consumer Co-operative Store. This is a welcome feature and I must congratulate the Home Ministry and the Cabinet on the same. They have taken the correct step, because the Central Government employees are very much agitated over the rise in the prices of all essential commodities including foodgrains. They are demanding—they shelved their demand due to the emergency; in November 1962 they wanted more dearness allowance, but though they were entitled to it under the Pay Commission formula they did not press it then. They shelved their demand because they felt that the country is facing the Chinese aggression, they have to defend the country, they have to shed every drop of their blood for the defence of the country. That was why

[Shri S. M. Bannerjee]

they shelved their demand. But they wanted an assurance from the Prime Minister of this country and the Minister of Planning that they would see that the prices do not go up. Unfortunately, Sir, this Government has miserably failed to hold the price line, to punish the profiteers, racketeers, blackmarketeers and hoarders. They have put trade union workers behind the bars under the Defence of India Rules. May I ask how many profiteers and hoarders have been put behind the bars under the Defence of India Rules? This is a sad commentary on our democratic traditions, a sad commentary on our developmental economy. Naturally, I would welcome this, and I would request the hon. Minister to let us know whether all Central Government employees will be benefited by the Consumers' Co-operative Society; otherwise the employees demand that the dearness allowance should be revised and linked up with the cost of living index. That is the stand of the Central Government employees and they want an arbitration on that. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly throw some light on that.

Then I come to Demand No. 136 under the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. This Demand deals with the purchase of shares of the Cochin Refineries Limited. This concern where 47 per cent. or 51 per cent. of the shares will be owned by the Government will be known as the Cochin Refineries Limited. Is it not high time that they took a policy decision about the oil companies, the oil refineries and other things? It is a very strange thing that in our country we drill for oil, we take out oil and we refine it but it is sold by the foreign monopolists. It is a tragedy at this hour, when those people who are getting only Rs. 125 are asked to pay....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will take only three more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are eleven speakers and we have only two hours. The hon. Member cannot have more than ten minutes and he has already taken ten minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not know there was some limitation, I will take only two more minutes.

I would request the hon. Deputy Finance Minister to kindly consider this. It is high time that these foreign oil companies are taken over by the Government. A person who is getting only Rs. 125 a month is asked to pay Rs. 4 as compulsory deposit which we oppose, but when we request the Government to utilise other resources, to augment their resources for the Five Year Plan by nationalising the banks, by nationalising the foreign oil companies, they reply in the negative. The hon. Finance Minister in one of his speeches said that banks cannot be nationalised because we are wedded to democratic traditions and we cannot do anything without paying compensation. Sir, after the zamindary abolition people were paid in bonds. Why can't these oil companies or banks be paid by way of bonds. That is a matter to be considered.

The last point which I would like to touch is about irrigation and power. In regard to irrigation and power there are many disputes. I would like to know whether the dispute about Rihand Dam between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has been settled? About flood control there is a Master Plan for flood control, but the Master Plan cannot control either the "master" or the flood. I want to know what is happening to that and whether the Government is serious about taking measures for controlling the flood. This is a matter which has taken a long time. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this before it is too late, because many States are facing severe floods and after the floods will come naked starvation of the toiling millions. There-

fore, Sir, it is high time that we get an answer to these points.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिमांड नम्बर ६४ के विषय में मैं सदन में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस डिमान्ड में सीमैन के लिये कुछ रुपये की डिमांड की गई है। आप देखें कि कलकत्ता में करीब करीब सात हजार पाकिस्तानी सीमैन हैं। वे भारतीय नागरकि नहीं हैं, पाकिस्तान के नागरिक हैं। भारत सरकार ने उनको नौकरी दे रखी है। वे भारत सरकार के प्रति जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। अगर पाकिस्तानी सीमैन हिन्दुस्तान की किसी जहाज़ी कम्पनी से रुपया ले कर भाग जाता है, तो बदनामी हिन्दुस्तान की होगी और उसके खिलाफ किसी कोर्ट में कोई केस नहीं चल सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कलकत्ता की समस्या को आप देखें। वहां पर हिन्दू मस्लिम सवाल तो है ही लेकिन साथ ही वहां पर फिफ्टी फिफ्टी का रेशो भी रखा गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि पचास परसट पाकिस्तानी सीमैन लिये जायेंगे और पचास परसेंट हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन लिये जायेंगे। इसके बारे में एग्रीमेंट भी हो गया है। फारेन कम्पनियों क्या कर रही हैं। बंगाली सीमैन को कैसे नुक्सान हो रहा है। पाकिस्तानी सीमैन की भरती चटगांव से भी होती है। इंग्लिश कम्पनियों से, फारेन कम्पनियों से यह समझौता हो गया है कि कम से कम दो हजार सीमैन चटगांव से फारेन कम्पनियां लेंगी। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि पाकिस्तानी सीमैन को हिन्दुस्तान से भी नौकरी मिलती है और साथ साथ पाकिस्तान से भी मिलती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन को सिवाय कलकत्ता से और कहीं से नौकरी मिलने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है। वहां पर भी यह है कि पचास परसेंट हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन होंगे तो पचास परसेंट पाकिस्तानी सीमैन लिये जायेंगे।

चीन ने जब असम पर हमला किया तो जो कारगो हमारा वहां जाता था ब्रह्मपुत्र से, गंगा से, चंकि उन जहाजों पर पाकिस्तानी सीमैन थे, स्टीमरों पर पाकिस्तानी सीमैन थे, लिहाज़ा उन्होंने स्ट्राइक कर दी और उन्होंने भारत सरकार के सामने यह डिमांड रखी कि अगर आप हमारी डिमांड को नहीं मानेंगे तो हम स्ट्राइक नहीं तोड़ेंगे। आप समझ सकते हैं कि जिस वक्त चीन का आक्रमण हुआ और असम को हमें सामान भेजना था उस वक्त चूंकि पाकिस्तानी सीमैन स्टीमर्ज़ पर काम करते थे, लिहाजा उन्होंने हम को मश्किल में फंसा दिया। उस समय जिस भयंकर परिस्थिति में हम फंसे हुए थे, उसका लाभ उठा कर यह डिमांड पेश की कि जिस किसी भारतीय कम्पनी की असम से ट्रेड होगी, उस में सिवाय पाकिस्तानी सीमैन के दूसरा कोई सीमैन नहीं रखा जायेगा। यह बहुत बड़ी डिमांड थी। हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि शिपिंग हमारी सैकेंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है और उसके ऊपर हमारा बहुत कुछ दारोमदार है। एसी अवस्था में मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि चाइनीज़ एग्रेशन अभी भी बना हुआ है, एमरजेंसी अभी भी लागू है, इसका लाभ उठा करके हमें पाकिस्तानी सीमैन से कहना चाहिये कि या तो वे इंडियन नेशनल हो जायें ताकि उनके ऊपर हमारा पूरा अधिकार हो सके नहीं तो तुरत उनको भारत से हटा दिया जाना चाहिये और उनको किसी प्रकार की नौकरी देना हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अभी १३ तारीख को एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया था कि फारेन कम्पनीज़ ने करीब १२ परसेंट फ्रेंट रेट बढ़ा दिया है। इसका कंटिनेंटल लाइन पर क्या असर हुआ है, इसको आप देखें। फारेन कम्पनीज़ चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग आज जो तरक्की कर रही है, उन्नति कर रहा है, उसकी उन्नति न हो और भारतीय शिपिंग

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

कम्पनियों को पराभव करने के लिये फारेन शिपिंग कम्पनियों ने दो प्रकार के समझौते किए हैं। एक तो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान से समझौता करके जो हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन हैं, उनके स्थान पर पाकिस्तानी सीमैन लेना शरू किया है और दूसरे उन्होंने १२ परसेंट फ्रेट ज्यादा किया है ताकि हिन्दुस्तान का जो सामान आज सौ रुपये में बाहर जाता है या सौ रुपये में बाहर जा कर बिकता है, वह वहां ११२ रुपये में जा कर बिके। इसका यह अर्थ है कि हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट है, उसकी कीमत १२ परसेंट अधिक हो जायेगी। ऐसी अवस्था में मेरा निवेदन है कि मैरीटाइम कमिशन जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में अपने ढंग का पहला कमिशन है, उसकी जो रिक्वेस्ट है कि साढ़े सात परसेंट से ज्यादा फ्रेट नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये उसको सरकार स्वीकार कर ले। अगर फारेन शिपिंग कम्पनियां उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो इस लाइन में जो हमारी तीन कम्पनियां इस वक्त काम करती हैं, इंडियन स्टीमशिप, सिंधिया और गवर्नमेंट कारपोरेशन इन तीनों कम्पनियों की एक अलग लाइन बनानी चाहिये। वह हमारा करेंगे क्या ? वह हम से कम्पिटिशन करने के लिये तैयार हैं। हमारे पास बहुत ज्यादा कार्गो हैं लेकिन जो भी कार्गो यहां से जाता है उस का मुश्किल से ७।। परसेंट हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज से जाता है। फायदा फारेन कम्पनियां उठाती हैं चूंकि हमारी शिपिंग की तरक्की हो रही है, उस को खत्म करने के लिये वह सोचती हैं कि फ्रेट १२ परसेंट कर दिया जाये। इस लिए गवर्नमेंट से मेरी प्रर्थना है कि वह फारेन लाइंजस के चक्कर में न आ कर ऐसे कदम उठाये जिस से ७।। परसेंट से ज्यादा फ्रेट न बढ़ने पाये। अगर इस से ज्यादा बढ़ेगा तो जो भी हमारा एक्सपोर्ट य० के० और कांटिनेन्ट को हो रहा है उस के लिये कार्गो की बहुत कमी हो जायेगी और हम वर्ल्ड मार्केट से कम्पिटिशन नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिये आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इंडियन मेरीटाइम कमिशन ने जो ७।। परसेंट फ्रेट की बात कही है उस को मानना चाहिये और उस पर अमल करना चाहिये।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : इंडियन शिपिंग ७।। परसेंट से ले जाने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वे जाना चाहें या न जाना चाहें, हमें कानून बनाना पड़ेगा कि उन को ले जाना होगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : वे नहीं ले जायेंगे तो हम लोग जायेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अगर हम लोग नहीं जायेंगे तो सारा देश चला जायेगा, सारी हमारी एक्स्पोर्ट खत्म हो जायेगी।

इस वक्त सिडनी में सीमैन वेलफेयर के वास्ते एक अफसर नियुक्त है। हमें चाहिये कि सिंगापुर, अदन, कोलम्बो और हांगकांग में भी अपने सीमैन वेलफेयर अफसर रखें। जो हिन्दुस्तान के सीमेन बाहर जाते हैं वह अधिकारी उन के वेलफेयर का इन्तजाम किया करें।

इन दोनों सुझाओं के साथ मैं फिर सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ७,००० पाकिस्तानी सीमैन हिन्दुस्तान के जहाजों में लगे हैं काम करने के वास्ते, उन के सामने दो विकल्प रक्खे जायें। या तो वे इंडियन सिटिजनशिप स्वीकार करें, और अगर नहीं तो उन्हें अविलम्ब अपने यहां के रजिस्टर से खारिज कर दिया जाय और उनके स्थान पर ७,००० हिन्दुस्तानी सी मैन को नियुक्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Now the supplementary demands for grants for expenditure by the Central Government has come before the House. Since the budget session was over

only very recently, I do not understand why these supplementary demands could not have been conceived much earlier and included in the original budget in which case there would not have been any waste of time either for the House or for the Members. With these preliminary remarks, I come to the details.

If we make a reference to Demands at pages 3, 5, 10 and 6, it will be observed that in four of the court cases Government has lost. The court cases were started because of some lacuna in the contracts that the Government had entered into with some firms. It is surprising that Government has lost in all four cases. May I know why the Government is losing in such a way in every case? There can be only two or three causes. The contract itself might have been defective and the parties might have taken advantage of it and won the case. Or, the Government counsels might have been inefficient and might have advised the Government wrongly. As this is a drain on the public exchequer and a charge on the Consolidated Fund, it must be gone into and stopped forthwith.

Then, if a reference is made to page 6, under demand No. 30A, it will be seen that large sums to the tunes of some crores of rupees are given to Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, I do not grudge the allotment. It is a strategic frontier of our country and so we must help that State to our utmost. But the point at issue is whether the Government has set up any machinery to check whether the money so sanctioned is properly utilised and not wasted or misused and, secondly, whether there is any machinery for audit.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Is this money given to some individuals or some Government?

Shri Priya Gupta: I only want a machinery to be set up for auditing and for checking whether there is proper utilisation of this money. I do not grudge the payment of money. In fact, I would say that more money should be sanctioned to Kashmir, because it is a frontier State.

Then, coming to the demands under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I have a submission to make. Of course, I am grateful to Dr. Rao, the Minister and his assurances. While I was coming to Delhi recently from Cooch-Bihar, I found some thousands of acres of paddy lands under water because of over-flooding due to the change of the course of the river Torsha, which has got three beds. It has changed its course, flooding the highway right from Alipur Duar up to National Highway No. 31 connecting Matabanga with Cooch-Bihar. Thousands of acres of paddy lands have been flooded and crops have been damaged. The waters of the river is flooding even the highway and it is likely to be damaged. So, I would submit that some solution must be found to regulate the course of the river Torsha as it is recurring every year.

Similarly, in Katihar sub-division of Bihar, mainly in Minihari thana and Barari thana the rivers Ganges and Mahananda cause great havoc every year. Thousands of acres of paddy lands are damaged every year. So, it has been the urgent demand of the agriculturists of that area to erect bunds in such a way that flood waters do not enter the paddy fields and damage the crop every year. This has not been done as yet and hence I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this.

Then I come to the river Bokaro. The water of that river is utilised for drinking purposes. After the setting up of the Bokaro thermal plant, since dust coal is used for the power house, that is spoiling the water of the river. Now the colour of the water is jet black and it cannot be used for drinking purposes. Yet, drinking water is drawn from that river. Some contrivance should be found to see that drainage water does not fall into the river bed prior to the stage from

[Shri Priya Gupta]

where drinking water is drawn so that drinking water may not be polluted.

Coming to Grant No. 136, there was an accident on the 4th June in an open mine in Kargali owned by the N.C.D.C. I made a complaint to the Ministry of Fuel and the Ministry of Labour. It was an open quarry. It was declared dangerous by top-ranking officers and digging was not allowed. All on a sudden, on 4th June, 1963, so many years after as soon as top-ranking officers, mechanical engineers and superintendents have examined and left the site after giving orders to start work, there was a land slide. It was not an ordinary accident. As soon as the drilling work started, there was a big land slide, just falling over the people. People have just started coming for work. They were killed and till now the debris could not be cleared. I want to know the nature of responsibility that these high-ranking officials of the National Coal Development Corporation have. There should be a probe and a judicial inquiry into this as to why it happened. It is a national enterprise.

15 hrs.

While on this subject I shall draw through you the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister to the Euclid dumpers which are lying idle. There is a machinery known as dumpers for breaking layers of the quarries and each one of those dumpers costs about Rs. 1 lakh and more. The 20 to 28 Euclid dumpers recently received are today lying idle for want of repairs. Who is responsible for that? Why is there so much wastage of capital? It has got to be seen and the hon. Minister should have a probe into this.

Then I come to the working of the N.C.D.C. itself. Side by side the N.C.D.C. the private collieries are there and they are earning much money. We know of a peon who has ultimately become a contractor and a proprietor now and is a *crorepathi* (a millionaire) by having a colliery running side by side the N.C.D.C. colliery. But the N.C.D.C. collieries are running in a loss. This has got to be probed into.

Coming to Demand No. 9, I will request the hon. Minister to consider the recognition of the Behala Flying Club for the purpose of giving training for Army and the Air Force.

As regards Demand No. 16 relating to the Ministry of Education, I would draw the attention of the Ministry to the fact that the Bengali Raisina High School which is being troubled by the municipal authorities. It was started when the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi for providing the facility to the sons and dependants of the officers and clerks attached to the Central Secretariat. This may kindly be looked into.

As regards the Central Government Servants' Consumers' Co-operative Store which comes under Demand No. 131, I would request the Government to look into the proper functioning of these Stores. The unnecessary handling of affairs in the management of the Co-operative Stores by the departmental officers leads to loss and the Store cannot function properly. I would request the hon. Minister to make the rules and laws of the Co-operative Stores in such a way that departmental officers are not given power to interfere in the administration of the Store.

An Hon. Member: Sir, the hon. Minister is sleeping.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is listening with his eyes closed. He is listening with deep attention.

Shri Priya Gupta: While on this subject I draw the attention of the hon. Ministers for Food and Finance to the burning demand of the employees of the Central Food and Supply Department of the Eastern Region Directorate who have been sanctioned overtime by a particular

circular of the Home Ministry and Nagaland Allowance which are still to be paid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find, the hon. Member is speaking on matters which are not contained in the Supplementary Demands.

Shri Priya Gupta: This matter comes under Finance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion should be confined only to the Demands mentioned in the Supplementary Demands. It is not a general debate on the Budget.

Shri Priya Gupta: I have not done any general *charcha* or discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the question of collieries he went into some case of a Calcutta colliery.

Shri Priya Gupta: On all the items I have quoted the Head under which the reference comes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to finish now. His time is up.

Shri Priya Gupta: You have taken two or three minutes of my time. However, one sentence more and I will finish.

The Food Directorate (Eastern Region) staff has been pressing for the amount of overtime that has been sanctioned by the Home Ministry circular. It has not yet been implemented.

Regarding reorganisation of Region on zonal basis, for the Eastern Group Food Directorate, I request that there should be a zonal office for Orissa, three for Bihar, three for Assam (at Gauhati, Manipur and Silchar) and eight for West Bengal. The name should be abolished and it should be numbered as Zone A, Zone B, Zone C etc., as has been agreed to by the Government while discussing it with the employee's representatives. I request that these three burning demands of the Food Directorate staff of Eastern Region should be looked into properly and should be met.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Himatsingka. I find, the number of hon. Members who wish to speak in increasing. So, I request hon. Members to finish their speeches in five to seven minutes each and they should confine their remarks to the Demands.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Shall we send our names or should we try to catch your eye?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall give him an opportunity. I have also got some names for my guidance.

An Hon. Member: I request that time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, not for Supplementary Demands.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Raghunath Singh, has drawn the attention of the House to the difficult situation that is created by the crews of mercantile marine in times of difficulty. I had drawn the attention of the House some time ago to this important question. I feel that unless the Government takes up a definite plan and train Indian mariners to take up this work in sufficient numbers, it will always be a problem for this country to have regular Indian crews for the marine services that we have in the country. Last year during the emergency, as has been mentioned already, a situation was created whereby supplies to Assam were blocked by the strike that the mariners started because they are all Pakistanis and had inspiration from outside. As a matter of fact, the House may not be aware that one of the terms is—in fact, that is being worked out—that the head office of the Union is situated in Pakistan and negotiations have to be carried out with the Head Office in Pakistan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is the worst part of it.

Shri Himatsingka: Almost more than 90 per cent of the crew comes from Pakistan. Therefore there should

[Shri Himatsingka]

be some definite plan for training and unless the Government and the shipping companies should keep this fact in view that whenever they employ anybody he is an Indian. There is no dearth of Indian seamen and if proper training is given, I think, there should be no difficulty in having a sufficient number of persons of Indian origin to man our different ships and for the services that they need. Unless some regular scheme is taken up and training is given, it will always be a problem and we will be in very great difficulty in times of emergency as also in ordinary times. This is one matter which the hon. Minister of Shipping should keep in view and arrange for proper training for a sufficient number of persons to man our ships.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few months back when the hon. Finance Minister presented the Budget, he had assured the House and the country at large that as a result of his Budget proposals the prices will not rise. In spite of the fact that during the Budget discussion many hon. Members had expressed the opinion that as a result of the new taxation and other things, prices were bound to rise, the hon. Finance Minister gave that assurance in the House that there should be no rise in the price line. But during the last four months we find that there has been a rise of 40 points in the cost of living index.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On what Demand is he speaking?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Please have some patience and listen to me. This is the background on the basis of which I want to stress certain points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It must be related to some Demand. It is not a general debate on the Budget.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There is a Demand here—Demand No. 139—about the Consumers' Co-operative Store.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no Demand No. 139.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Demand No. 131, page 22.

In order to stress my point about that I was giving this background. I was reminding the House and the hon. Deputy Minister of the assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister. This is a very serious matter and there is a Demand in regard to that. If the hon. Deputy Minister says that that Demand is withdrawn then it is a different thing. But I hope he is not withdrawing that Demand.

My point is that the Government has remained callous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is wide off the mark. It may be only incidentally relevant.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Anyway, this pertains to that particular subject. The Central Government has come out with the proposal to set up a Central Consumers' Co-operative Store. In fact, the store has been set up in Delhi. It shows that now the Government has at last, to some extent, understood the necessity of holding this price line. This is my point. At the same time, I say that it is for the Government to realise now how the prices have increased. A little amount of help to Central Government services would not help the country as a whole. Take, for example, the Central Government services. They are spread throughout India in a almost all the cities. As far as I know, there has been no consumers co-operative stores in any part of the country, neither in Calcutta, nor in Bombay, nor in Madras, nor in any big city of the country. So, it is high time for the Government to realise that there has been a very steep rise in prices and not only there is a necessity of supplying the Central Government employees at the subsidised rate but also it should be the endeavour of the Government to try to hold

price line, to lower the prices, so that the general masses of the country can derive benefit from the Government subsidy.

The second point that I want to emphasise in this regard is this. This is in respect of Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government. There is a very important point that arises out of this head. That is the question of the vagaries of the private sector. We come from a State, and particularly from a city where for the last few months there have been raids, searches, in the offices of certain firms—Bird and Co, Mcleod and some other firms also. The names have not been published. There is a widespread rumour in the city of Calcutta that there is a common practice among this section of businessmen, industrialists and traders of over-invoicing and under-invoicing. It is a good sign that the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance are trying to catch them and this supplementary demand is required for giving loans to the Refinance Corporation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Private companies are not there.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There are two points in this connection. Please allow me to speak. I am not dilating on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow anything if it is relevant.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is relevant. In this case there are only two points. In order to put a stop to over-invoicing and under-invoicing, there should be total State trading in imports and exports.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not relate to that.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is there in a particular demand. Anyway, I leave it since you are taking objection to this.

The last point that I want to stress is about the Demand No.136—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. During the last budget session, it was pointed out by some of us that the Government of India was departing from the Industrial Policy Resolution which stated that henceforth the Government of India would take over new refineries into their own hands. It was our apprehension in those days and later on it has come true that a substantial concession is being given to a private petroleum company to start a refinery in India in Cochin. We want a refinery in Cochin. In fact, we want more refineries. But the point is this. The Phillips Petroleum Co., an American Company, most probably, is entering into a partnership with the Government of India. Not only that. There are other private companies, both foreign and indigenous, which are also participating in this which shows that these foreign and indigenous companies will be in a position ultimately to control our petroleum industry. Already, they have a very strong grip over the oil industry in our country. Now, if this thing goes on, there is a great danger not only to our national economy but also to the soverignty of our country. The new Minister, Mr. Alagesan is here and I also draw his attention to this fact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Yes, just a minute more. This is an important thing. Recently, we found in Delhi that just in front of the Indian Oil Co. depot another depot of the Caltex had been opened where a certain Minister of the Central Government was present. Does it signify a real departure from the oil policy of the Government of India? Is there any relation between the two? Therefore, I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Government of India to this serious situation that has been created out of this deviation from our Industrial Policy Resolution in regard to oil.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, regarding

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the supplementary demands for grants, even in the introductory remarks it has been stated that the total additional requirements of Rs. 33.90 crores will be set off to the extent of Rs. 33.61 crores and there will be a net excess of Rs. 29 lakhs only to be borne by the Government.

Here, I would like to mention regarding the constitution of River Boards in the country. A demand to that effect is here and the amount has been sought to be sanctioned by this House regarding the constitution of the River Boards in the country. They have said that they have obtained the consent of some States for constituting the River Boards for some rivers and as regards the remaining rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Cauveri and others, they are going to constitute the River Boards soon. It has also been stated that there will be a common Chairman for the present. I would like to point out in this connection whether any useful purpose will be served by constituting these River Boards. My fear is that it will not help the smooth working of the execution of the different projects. On the contrary, it would prove only an impediment and it may create a rivalry between the different riverine States for the distribution of river waters. It will not help the Government in executing the projects speedily. I would like to know whether these River Boards have been constituted only to rehabilitate certain officers of the Government of India. It looks as though it will serve only that purpose. From the press reports I find that so far as the constitution of the River Board on the river Cauveri is concerned, so far neither the Government of Madras, nor the Government of Mysore has given their consent. It is still pending.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): The Mysore Government has recommended for such a Board.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I am speaking about Cauveri. I would only suggest to the Minister for Irrigation and Power that by constituting these River Boards no useful purpose will be served and that the Central Water and Power Commission which is charged with this stupendous task of administering the irrigation and power resources of the country can very well do that job. I would only request the Minister to reconsider the whole matter and see that further obstacles are not created in the smooth working of the execution of the various projects and in the cordial relations that exist between different States in our country at the present moment.

Then, I would like to say a word about the oil refinery that is going to be started in Kerala. I am very happy that at last Government have taken the right decision and the oil refinery is at last going to be started in Kerala. Some time back, I saw in the press that a discussion was brought up in the Madras Legislative Assembly about the starting of another oil refinery in the south, which may be located in Madras. I would like to know from the concerned hon. Minister who hails from that State whether any decision has been taken to start such a refinery in that State also. If that is correct, I am happy because we are going to get another oil refinery in that part of the country.

Another matter that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is regarding the Refinance Corporation. The Refinance Corporation was set up in 1958, its objective being to give financial aid to many industries in this country to grow up and also to help in the industrialisation of the country. In this connection, I would like to ask only one question, namely whether this Refinance Corporation has been helpful to the small industrialists. I would like to know how far it has helped the small industrialists in this country to start industries and also to carry on the different projects that they have undertaken. If this Refinance Corporation has not come to the aid of the small indus-

tries, it is better that Government see to it that first priority is given to small industries, and especially to the backward areas where capital formation is becoming so difficult for starting such industries. Government should see that the aid that is given through this Corporation is disbursed in an equitable way, the first priority and also due preference being given to those regions which are backward and where there is no wherewithal with the industrialists to start industries on their own.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सप्लीमेंटरी बजट से पता चलता है कि कान्सालिडेटिड फंड आफ इंडिया से सिर्फ २६ लाख रुपया लिया जा रहा है और ३३.६१ करोड़ रुपया एडीशनल रिसीट्स, रिकवरीज और सरेन्डर्ज आदि से आयगा। इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि हमारे सालाना बजट का अन्दाजा ठीक तरीके से नहीं किया जाता है और इस की रिसीट्स और वसूलियत पर काफी रोशनी नहीं डाली जाती है । इस लिए तकरीबन ३४ करोड़ रुपया आरीजनल बजट से ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है।

इसके बाद मैं खास तौर पर इरिगेशन की डिमांड पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। माननीय सदस्य, श्री बेंकटासुब्बया, ने ही नहीं बल्कि मौजूदा इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी, जब कि वह मेम्बर थे, गुल्हाटी कमीशन और रिवर बोर्ड के खिलाफ कहा । जहां तक रिवर बोर्ड का सवाल है, चन्द लोगों की यह आदत हो गई है कि जिन्होंने अपनी अनथक सेवा और कष्ट से इंजीनियर हो कर अपना तमाम जीवन इरिगेशन के क्षेत्र में अर्पण किया है और इस विषय पर जुडिशली विचार किया है, उस गुल्हाटी कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन्ज को बिलकुल धक्का लगा कर और उस की स्पिरिट को मार कर अपने विचार प्रकट करें। इरिगशन मिनिस्टर ने उन रिकमेंडेशन्ज के खिलाफ अपना स्टेटमेंट दिया और उस में साफ तौर से यह बताया :

"Immediate steps should be taken to prepare comprehensive Master Plans for the entire Krishna and Godavari basins. These Plans should have dovetailed into them the State Plans comprising existing projects, projects under construction and those contemplated in the immediate future. They should be prepared by a Central Authority in consultation with the States concerned. For this purpose, a Central Authority, like a River Board, under the River Boards Act of 1956 should be established.".

उचित तो यह था कि रिवर बोर्ड कायम कर के उस की रिकमेंडेशन्ज के अनुसार पानी का डिस्ट्रीब्यशन किया जाता, लेकिन उस के स्थान पर पहले ही डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करके रिवर बोर्ड को कायम करने की बात कही जाती है। इस बजट के पेज १३ पर साफ तौर पर बताया गया है कि जहां जरूरत नहीं थी, जहां कोई झगड़े नहीं थे, वहां पर रिवर बोर्ड कायम कर दिए गए और जो अहम नदियां हैं, जिन के कारण इन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्ज में बाधा आ रही है, उनके लिये रिवर बोर्ड अंडर कनसिडरेशन है।

"During the last fifteen years there has been a great increase in the tempo of river valley development schemes like irrigation, flood control and hydro-power generation. In the implementation of these schemes, difficulties involving the rights of the respective States in regard to the use of the waters of the rivers flowing through more than one State have often arisen. These have in turn brought into sharp focus the need to have Master Plans for each river basin. In order to resolve such difficulties and also to regulate the development of inter-State rivers on scientific lines....".

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम ने, जब कि वह इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर थे, जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया, वह बिलकुल अनसाइंटिफिक, इनहुमैन और फैमिन कन्डीशन्ज का बिलकुल ख्याल न करते हुए किया। मैं गुल्हाटी कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन्ज की समरी को पढ़ कर बताता हूं कि वह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन साइंटिफिक है या अनसाइंटिफिक। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि कृष्णा और गोदावरी के बेसिन में कितने फैमिन के ताल्लुके हैं।

"The Commission has found that there are 34 taluks in which 75 per cent or more of the annual land revenue was suspended at least twice in a 10-year period. The normal annual yield of crops in these taluks is also low. Three of these taluks are in the Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh, three in Madhya Pradesh, nine in the districts of Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar in Maharashtra and 19 in various districts of Mysore.".

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सिर्फ तीन फैमिन से ग्रस्त ताल्लुके हैं, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश में फैमिन से ग्रस्त १९ ताल्लुके होते हुए भी, हम लोगों के भूखों मरते हुए भी और कहत से इतनी तकलीफ पाते हुए भी उस प्रदेश को ज्यादा पानी देना कोई जस्टिस की बात नहीं है, जहां पर ४५ परसेंट इरियशन है और ४४ इंच, ४५ इंच रेन हो रही है। इस लिये रिवर बोर्ड की आवश्यकता है और वह जल्द से जल्द कायम किया जाये। क्या तीनों कन्सर्न्ड स्टेट्स एग्रीड फार्मूले के मुताबिक पानी का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर लें और इस में प्राविंशलिज्म का प्रश्न नहीं आना चाहिये। इस झगड़े को निपटाने के लिए एक इंडिपेंडेंट रिवर बोर्ड की जरूरत है। पानी की तकसीम एक साइंटिफिक तरीके से होनी चाहिए।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर को गलत तरीके से एडवाइज करके उन से पोचमपाड और श्रीशैलम् का फाउंडेशन-स्टोन ले करवाया गया। इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश को बधाई देते हैं, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि आन्ध्र प्रगति कर रहा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गुल्हाटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर इस हाउस में डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ और उस पर हम लोगों के विचार नहीं सुने गए। उस के साइंटिफिक रिकमेंडेशन्ज को बिलकुल धक्का लगा कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर जैसी शखसियत की तरफ से जो कुछ किया गया है, उससे हमारे प्रान्त या महाराष्ट्र की जनता, अर्थात् तकरीबन चार पांच करोड़ लोगों की क्या भावना होगी? उन की यही भावना है कि किसी इंफ्लुएन्स की वजह से ऐसा किया जा रहा है और इस गवर्नमेंट को किसी साइंटिफिक तरीके से पानी की तक्सीम नहीं की जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जल्द से जल्द इसको निपटा लिया जाना चाहिये तथा रिवर बोर्ड को कायम किये बगैर पानी की तक्सीम नहीं की जानी चाहिए। जो फार्मूला गुलहटी कमीशम ने पेश किया है, उसके आधार पर तस्फिया हो सकता है। हमारे इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह बिलकुल ही अनसाइंटिफिक स्टेटमेंट है।

पेज २ पर कहा गया है कि एक मार्किटिंग डिवलेपमेंट फंड एक्सपोर्ट के लिए कायम किया जाएगा। इसके बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो माल एक्सपोर्ट होता है उसको एस० टी० सी० को डायरेक्ट प्रोड्यूसर के पास जा कर खरीद कर एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिये। इस माल को उसको मार्किटिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये खरीदना चाहिये। आज होता यह है कि एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट के लाइसेंस इशू कर दिये जाते हैं और बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन मैदान में आ जाते हैं और खरीद कर एस० टी० सी० को दे देते हैं। बड़े बड़े लोग जो हैं बिड़ला, डालमिया जैसे बड़े बड़े जो लोग हैं, उनके जरिये इस माल को खरीद लिया जाता है और

उन्हीं को लाइसेंस वगैरह दे दिये जाते हैं इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट के । उनके पास अपनी एक माइन भी नहीं होती है, एक एकड़ जमीन भी नहीं होती है, एक पत्थर भी नहीं होता है । वे माइन ओनर के पास जा कर खरीद करके एक्सपोर्ट के लिये दे देते हैं या एक्सपोर्ट कर देते हैं । इससे जो छोटे छोटे व्यापारी हैं, उनकी जो एसोसिएशंज हैं, उनको लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है । इन एसोसिएशंज के द्वारा अगर एक्सपोर्ट माल का किया जायेगा तो फायदा ज्यादा लोगों को हो सकेगा । आज होता यह है कि पूंजीपतियों से ही चार चार और पांच पांच लाख टन खरीद कर लिया जाता है । उनके पास अपनी कोई माइंज नहीं होती है । वे जा कर खरीद कर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को देते हैं । मुझे एक बड़े एक्सपोर्टर ने बताया कि इस काम के लिए अपने पैसे की भी जरूरत नहीं है । एक बार एक्सपोर्ट परमिट मिल जाए, तो लाइसेंस मिलने में कोई देरी नहीं लगती है और फंड से पैसा मिल जाता है । इस तरह जो प्रोड्यूसर है, उसका एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है । समाजवाद को अगर आप मानते हैं तो आपको देखना चाहिये कि प्रोड्यूसर को लाभ पहुंचे ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि रिवर बोर्ड के बारे में जो कहा जाता है, उसकी जल्द से जल्द स्थापना होनी चाहिये । जब यह कहा जाता है कि यह अंडर कंसिडेशन है और जिस तरह से स्टेटमेंट्स दे दिये जाते हैं, वे तो उसके खिलाफ ही जाते हैं ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay—Central South): Two speakers who preceded me, Shri Prabhat Kar and Shri S. M. Banerjee, have both asked Government why it had to come to this House with these supplementary demands so soon after the Budget. My simple answer to them would be that most of these items were new items

of expenditure and quite a number of them were post-budget items. Therefore, they could not possibly have been thought of and provided for in the Budget. I shall briefly consider a few of these items and see what their position is.

First I take the proposal that has come to India from the ECAFE conference. It asked India if she would be willing to be the host country for the Asian Population Conference. The proposal came after the Budget was passed and hence the demand for Rs. 1,50,000 can only come now and not before the Budget.

Secondly, let us consider the demand for government capital participation in the Pyrites and Chemical Development Company Limited for Rs. 40 lakhs. It was originally the National Industrial Development Corporation that had developed this pyrites organisation and Government could only take it from the NIDC when it was offered to it. That offer came after the Budget.

Thirdly, there is a demand for Rs. 6·5 crores to help the Refinance Corporation. In this case, Government has taken a decision to utilise the entire line of credit for Rs. 26 crores. Already Rs. 19·5 crores have been used and now the proposal is for Rs. 6·5 crores more. In this case also, the provision could be made only when the demand came from the Corporation making it necessary for us to provide for it. It could not be done before that.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

Then there is also the item for Rs. 2 lakhs for the Central Consumer Co-operative Stores. We know that in the present situation in regard to the food prices, the Government has decided in favour of extending the co-operative field and it is only now that this step could be taken. I do not think any blame can attach to Government on that count.

Lastly I shall consider this capital participation again, in the Indo-American enterprise, the Cochin Refineries Limited. In this case, it is quite clear that nothing could be done at the time the Budget was passed, for the agreement with the Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. was actually signed on 27th April 1963. So in this case the Government has had to use the Rs. 25 lakhs required for the project out of the contingency fund, which of course will be made good to the fund duly.

This is just an illustration of how some of these criticisms can be made without properly going into the merits of each item. The demands before the House total up to Rs. 33·9 crores. They are distributed over 8 items and four appropriations. What is worth noting in this connection is that the bulk of these demands will be set off. In fact, they will be set off to the extent of Rs. 33:61 crores on account of additional receipts, recoveries and surrenders; therefore, the nett outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India arising from these supplementary demands would amount to only about Rs. 29 lakhs. I am quite sure that there would be no difficulty in this House accepting these proposals and these Demands, and I say this not because the net outgo will be small, would be only about Rs. 29 lakhs or less than one per cent, but because I am convinced after a consideration of these various items that the purposes for which these demands are made are necessary purposes, are purposes some of which are vital and important for the progress of this country.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सप्लिमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स में जो डिमान्ड ३३·९० करोड़ रु० की है उसके कारणों में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The main items of additional expenditure under Revenue are: Rs. 14·78 crores for giving revenue gap grants to the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry...."

यूनियन टेरिटरीज नई फार्म हो गई इस लिये १४.७८ करोड़ रु० ज्यादा खर्च होंगे। लेकिन इस संबंध में मेरे मन में एक शंका उत्पन्न होती है कि जब यूनियन टेरिटरीज सेंटर के अन्तर्गत चलती थी उस समय जो बजट था उस में और अब के बजट में कितना फर्क है? कितना ज्यादा पैसा लगता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारे मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि केन्द्र के नीचे जब यूनियन टेरिटरीज थीं तब जो खर्च होता था और अब जो लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बलीज बनीं हैं उनके खर्च में कितना फर्क हो गया है। उन को थोड़ा सा इस का खुलासा करना चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं डिमान्ड अर्थात् मांग नं० ५ पर आता हूं । इस डिमान्ड में लिखा हुआ है, पेज २ पर :

"With a view to stimulate and diversify the Indian export trade it has been decided to establish a Marketing Development Fund."

इसके वास्ते ३·८० करोड़ रूपया और लगेगा । मैं मार्केटिंग डेवेलेपमेंट फंड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे टेक्सटाइल का एक्सपोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है । जब टेक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट हमारा कम होता जा रहा है और उसके लिये यहां पर काफी आवाज उठाई गयी तो शासन ने सोचा कि इसके लिये मार्केटिंग डेवेलेपमेंट फंड कायम किया जाय और वह काम क्या करेगा ?

"(a) Market Research, Commodity Research, Area Surveys and Research Programmes;

(b) Export Publicity and Dissemination of Information;

(c) Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions;

(d) Trade Delegations and Study Teams;

(e) Establishment of Offices and branches in countries abroad;...."

यह जो खर्च है मैं समझता हूं कि इस में से जो अलग अलग जगहों पर एम्पोरियम होते हैं उन पर बहुत खर्च होता है । योरप में अभी एक्जिबिशन हुई है इसी तरह से जहां भी एग्जिबिशन होती है वहां पर गुड़िया रक्खी जाती हैं साड़ियां रक्खी जाती हैं, बड़ा अच्छा डेकोरेशन किया जाता है लेकिन वह सब लास पर होता है । इस पर से टैक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ोने के वास्ते जो मार्केटिंग डेवेलपमेंट फंड बनाये जाते हैं उस में से इस तरह की चीजों पर ३.८० करोड़ रू० खर्च हुआ है । मैं शासन को नोट आफ वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का व्यर्थ का खर्च नहीं होना चाहिये और इस की तरफ वह देखे । आज कल वह शकर का एक्सपोर्ट कर रही है । शकर के एक्सपोर्ट होने से जो गरीबों की शकर है, यानी गुड़, वह भी १। रू० सेर हो गया । यहां पर इतने लोग बैठे हुए हैं, मिनिस्टर भी हैं उनके पूर्वजों ने भी १। रू० सेर गुड़ नहीं खाया होगा लेकिन आज गांवों में १। रू० सेर गुड़ मिल रहा है और २० नये पैसे में चाय मिलती है । इस तरह की दिक्कत हो गई है कि महीने में १।४ कीलो शकर एक आदमी को मिलती है हमारे यहां और शासन शकर का एक्सपोर्ट करने को तैयार है । इस तरह की चीजों को सरकार को देखना चाहिये और ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिये जो एप्पोरियम खुलते हैं और ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट की दूकानें खुलती हैं वहां पर पैसा व्यर्थ न खर्च हो । यह तो उसी तरह से है कि जैसे एक बड़े आदमी को बीमारी हो जाती है तो डाक्टरों की कमेटी रक्खी जाती है । एक डाक्टर कहता है उसे यह बीमारी है, दूसरा डाक्टर कहता है कि दूसरी बीमारी है । अगर कोई बैद्य आ गया तो वह कहता है कि तीसरी बीमारी है और इस तरह की कमेटी होने से मरीज की मृत्यु हो जाती है । इस लिये जब उन्होंने देखा कि कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में आवाज उठी कि एक्सपोर्ट कम क्यों होती जा रही है तो उन्होंने इस के वास्ते एक मार्केटिंग बोर्ड बना दिया और उस पर ३ करोड़ रू० के करीब खर्च करेंगे जब कि यहां से कपड़े का एक्सपोर्ट बहुत नहीं होता है । मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय यहां पर एक योजना रखें कि यहां से दरअसल कितने करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट कहां को होता है । केवल मार्केटिंग डिवेलपमेंट बोर्ड कायम कर देने से हमारे यहां का टैक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ जायेगा ऐसा नहीं समझता । इस के संबंध में बहुत सी बातें शासन के सामने हैं ।

[श्री बड़े]

इसके बाद इमर्जेन्सी पीरियड में डिमान्ड नं० ५६ आती है। उस में क्या होता है ?

श्री च० ला० भट्टाचार्य (रायगंज) : क्या डिमान्ड की हिन्दी नहीं है ?

श्री बड़े : आप सुनिये तो। मैंने डिमान्ड के साथ मांग भी कहा है लेकिन मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि बंगाल के लोग हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा को समझते नहीं हैं। मैं मांग कहता हूं हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में "मांगें" कहा जाता है। हिन्दी का शब्द है मांगना, उससे मांग शब्द बना। यह नाउन है और मांगना वर्ब है। इस लिये मांगने से मांग आई है। तो आप मांग नं० ५६ देखिये। उस में लिखा गया है :

"The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its 16th session expressed a desire to organise an "Asian Population Conference"..... The Conference is also expected to suggest practical solutions of solving population problems."

चूंकि इमर्जेन्सी पीरियड है। हमारे ऊपर कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट स्कीम का टैक्स लगता है। टैक्स बढ़ता जा रहा है और उसके लिये यह स्पेशल मांग २ करोड़ १६ लाख और ७१ हजार रु० की बजट में रक्खी गई है क्योंकि हम पापुलेशन ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं। आखिर उसे कंट्रोल कैसे किया जाय ? चीनी हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन वहां पर इस तरह का खर्च नहीं किया जाता। मैं कहता हूं कि यह खर्च नहीं होना चाहिये।

जो रिवरबोर्डस है उनके बारे में यहां काफी चर्चा हुई, और काफी चर्चा होने के बाद हमारे क्षेत्र में नर्मदा रिवर की प्रोजक्ट हुई। उस पर एक बोर्ड और होने वाला है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इन बोर्डों के जो चयरमैन रक्खे गये हैं वे कामन रक्खे गये हैं। आखिर कामन चेयरमैन रखने का क्या मतलब है ? बोर्ड जरूर होने चाहिये लेकिन कामन चयरमैन रखने से दिक्कत होती है। रिहन्द रिवर प्रोजक्ट जो था उस में यू० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश में आपस में झगड़ा हुआ, जो कि अब मुशकिल से हटा है। इस तरह का झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिये। बोर्ड होना चाहिये लेकिन उनके अलग अलग चयरमैन क्यों न रक्खे जायें ? अलग अलग चअरमैन होने से झगड़ जल्दी हल होत हैं। हमारी मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा हैकि यह जो नर्मदा वैली प्रोजक्ट है उसके लिये अलग चअरमैन होना चाहिये। आखिर एक चअरमैन रखने से शासन का क्या मतलब है ? मन में यह शंका आती है कि शायद शासन की दृष्टि में कोई एक व्यक्ति हो, उस को ही वह वहां रखना चाहता हो। जिस किसी भाई भतीजे की सिफारिश होगी शायद उसको वहां रखने का उद्देश्य हो। इन बातों से जनता के अन्दर गलतफहमी हो जाती है। उन को दूर करने के लिये रिवर बोर्डस् के लिये अलग अलग चअरमैन होना चाहिये।

इस प्रकार से मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो फिजूलखर्चियां होती हैं शासन में उन को रोकना चाहिये और रिवर बोर्डस् आदि जो हैं अगर उनकी जरूरत होती है तो वे जरूर होने चाहिये लेकिन उनके चअरमैन अलग अलग होने चाहियें।

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुदानों की जो पूरक मांगें रक्खी गई हैं ३३.६० करोड़ रु० की उनके संबंध में श्री प्रभात कार साहब ने अपनी विरोधी आवाज उठाई। मैं उन के तर्क से सहमत नहीं हो सका। इसके दो कारण हैं। एक तो यह कि इस में केवल २६ लाख रु० का अतिरिक्त व्यय-भार बढ़ता है। ३३.६१ करोड़ रु० तो बचत और दूसरी बातों से प्राप्त हो जाते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त दूसरी बात यह है कि हम हमेशा इस बात की सदन में मांग करते रहते हैं कि वर्ष के अन्त में जा कर इस तरह की जो अनुपूरक मांगें रक्खी जाती है, जब आवश्यकता पड़े, , तो उन्हें सदन के सामने आना चाहिये और उनकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने इतनी देरी नहीं करनी चाहिये।

जहां तक मैंने इस विवरण का अध्ययन किया है, इस में कोई भी मांग ऐसी नहीं है जो अनुचित कही जा सके । लेकिन दो मांगों के संबंध में मैं खास तौर से सम्बद्ध मंत्रियों का ध्यान आकर्षित करनाचाहता हू । एक तो जिस के बारे में मेरे साथी श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी भी कुछ फर्मा रहे थे । वह है नदी घाटी मंडल अर्थात् रिवर बोर्डस् के बारे में । मेरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्तव्य का अभी तक पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं किया है । इन राज्यों के अन्दर अपनी अपनी खींचतान चल रही है । इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रथम कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिये था कि आज नहीं बल्कि वर्षों पहले इस तरह के बोर्डों की स्थापना कर दी जानी चाहिये थी ताकि ऐसे झगड़े आगे न बढ़ते । उदाहरण स्वरूप अभी बड़े साहब ने रिहन्द का जिक्र किया । बड़ी कठिनाई से वह मसला हल हुआ है । मैं अपने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई दूगा कि उनकी मध्यस्थता के कारण दोनों राज्यों में जो कटुता चल रही थी उसका अन्त हो गया । लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह अभी तक नहीं आया कि जब सन् १९५६ में यह कानून पास हो गया था तो अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन क्यों नहीं किया । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस बारे में मंत्री जी सतर्कता से कार्य करेंगे तो देश का बड़ा भला हो सकेगा ।

यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अब इस मंत्रालय का भार हमारे आदरणीय इंजिनीयर डा० राव साहब के कन्धों पर पड़ा है और मुझे आशा है उनका जो अनुभव है उसका उपयोग करके वे इस संबंध में जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई करेंगे ताकि इस तरह के जितने मतभद हैं वे खत्म हो जायें ।

मुझ दो एक बातें और कहनी हैं । इसमें लिखा गया है कि इन कार्यों के लिये एक सेंट्रल आफिस बनाया जाए । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन का कार्यालय यहां मौजूद है । उसके होते हुए एक नया कार्यालय बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है । इस कार्यालय में पहले से ही इतने कर्मचारी और विशेषज्ञ तथा इंजिनियर हैं कि एक नए कार्यालय बनाने की बात में समझ नहीं सकता ।

दूसरे जैसे यहां कृष्णा गोदावरी के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है । मैं यमुना नदी की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । जिस तरह का झगड़ा रिहन्द के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बीच चला वैसा ही एक बड़ा भारी झगड़ा यमुना के बारे में पंजाब सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बीच चल सकता है । वास्तव में स्थिति यह है कि यमुना के कैचमेंट एरिया में से ७५ प्रतिशत उत्तरप्रदेश में है, २४ प्रतिशत हिमाचल प्रदेश में है और एक या दो प्रतिशत पंजाब राज्य में आता है । लेकिन फिर भी हम कई वर्षों से देख रहे हैं कि पंजाब सरकार की ओर से उन योजनाओं में अड़चन डाली जाती है जो कि यमुना के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की और से आरम्भ की जाती है । उदाहरण के तौर पर एक योजना अभी तक डाक पत्थर में अधूरी पड़ी है जिसकी आधारशिला हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सन् १९४९ में रखी थी । उसका कार्य नहीं हो पा रहा है । उसके कार्य में बार बार बाधा पड़ी है, कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से और कभी पंजाब सरकार की ओर से । अगर इस प्रकार का रिवर बोर्ड पहले से बना होता तो कभी का इस काम को समाप्त कर दिया जाता और यह मतभद पैदा न होता । रि अनुरोध है कि इस बारे में शीघ्रता की जाए ।

दूसरी बात जो मुझ कहनी है वह गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये खोले गये कोओपरेटिव स्टोरों के संबंध में है । मैं इस कार्य का स्वागत करता हूं और हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट को आए दो तीन साल हो गए तब इस काम में इतनी देरी क्यों की गई ? यह तो बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिये था ।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

इस संबंध में मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकांश कर्मचारी दिल्ली में रहते हैं लेकिन और भी कुछ नगर है जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी काफी बड़ी संख्या में रहते है जैसे देहरादून और बंगलौर में। देहरादून में मिलिट्री एकादमी है, आई एं। नेचुरल गैस कमीशन का दफ्तर है, फैरेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की अन्य कई संस्थाएं हैं। उसको भी अखिल भारतीय नगर कहा जा सकता है। इसी तरह दक्षिण भारत में बंगलौर है। ऐसे नगरों में भी सरकार को इस प्रकार के कोआपरेटिव स्टोर जल्दी से जल्दी चालू करने चाहियें।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए कोआपरेटिव स्टोर खोले गये हैं उनके ही अन्तर्गत कमचारियों के लिये कांन्टीनस खोली जायेंगी। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इन के खुल जाने से कमचारियों को जलपान के लिए बाहर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। उनके पैसे की भी कुछ बचत होगी और उनको खाने के लिए अच्छा सामान भी मिलेगा। लेकिन इस संबंध में इस बात पर ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जो लोग अभी तक इस काम में लगे है उन के पुनर्वास की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। उनको कोई दूसरा कार्य दिया जाए और उसके बाद यह कार्य चलाया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आशा तो यह थी कि खर्च घटेगा लेकिन खर्च बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। रेलवे के सिवाय किसी और मुहकमे ने अच्छा काम करके नहीं दिखलाया है। रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने तो जिस वक्त असम में संकट आया तो उस का मुकावला करके देश को बचा लिया।

इर्रीगेशन के मुताल्लिक इसी हाउस में पिछले सेशन में माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात को मंजूर कर चुके हैं कि मैसनरी वैल्स बने हुए हैं अगर उनकी मरम्मत कर दी जाए तो सिंचाई का ४४ फीसदी मसला हल हो सकता है। लेकिन उस ४४ परसेंट मसले को हल करने की तो कोशिश नहीं की गयी, और नई डिमांड्स ले कर आ गए हैं। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि इसी हाउस में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह माना है कि ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपया मिल मालिकान टैक्सों का दबाए बैठे हैं और इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह ढाई अरब रुपया हज्म कर जाएं। बजाय इसके कि जनता को बोझा लादा जाता उन मिल मालिकान से वह ढाई अरब रुपया वसूल किया जाता और अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स की जरूरत ही न रहती।

एक किसान अगर ६ महीने भी लगान नहीं दे सकता, अपनी आवपाश नहीं दे सकता, तो उसके बैल, उस की जमीन, उस का घर, उस की कड़ी और तख्ता कुर्क कर लिया जाता है, उसके खिलाफ वारंट जारी किया जाता है और उस को जेल में डाला जाता है, लेकिन मिल मालिकान जो ढाई अरब रुपया दबाए बैठे हैं उनके खिलाफ एक भी वारंट जारी नहीं किया गया, न उन से जवाब तलब किया गया और आज तक भी गवर्नमेंट के सामने कोई ऐसी स्कीम नहीं है कि ढाई अरब रुपए को वसूल किया जाए।

हमने देखा है कि बहादुराबाद में, हरिद्वार के पास हमारी सरकार हैवी इलेक्ट्रिल्स पर सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रही है और रूस से भी इस में उस को इमदाद मिल रही है। इस काम के लिए जो जमीन ली गयी थी पिछले दो साल से वह बेकार पड़ी है, उस का एक इंच तक काम में नहीं लिया गया। अगर उस में खेती की जाती तो आज उस जमीन से बीस लाख रुपया मिल सकता था। न तो उस जमीन पर वह कारखाना

बना और न उसमें खेती की गयी । दो साल से बेकार पड़ी है ।

अगर आप को फायदा था तो पहले क्यों नहीं दिखलाया । बजट के मौके पर क्यों नही बतलाया कि हम को ३३ करोड़ का फायदा है, और डिमांड्स लाए गए । अगर आप को फायदा हुआ था तो उस का उचित हिस्सा किसान को पहुंचना चाहिये था, छोटे मजदूर को पहुंचाना चाहिए था, छोटे दुकानदार को पहुंचाना चाहिये था । लेकिन उस फायदे के रुपये में से खर्च न कर के आपने नए टैक्स लगाते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि बड़े बड़े लोगों से रुपया लिया जाए । लेकिन आज बचत योजना के लिए उस को मजबूर किया जा रहा है जो भूखा है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह रुपया दूसरी जगह से वसूल किया जा सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप कौन सी डिमांड पर बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं सिंचाई की डिमांड पर बोल रहा हूं । हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बात को मंजूर कर चुके हैं कि इस रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है और बजट सेशन में उन्होंने रुपया मांगा था । तो फिर नई डिमांड को क्यों लाया जा रहा है ।

दूसरे कोआपरेटिव का ढोंग रचाया जाता है । लेकिन कोआपरेटिव को एक भी ट्यूबवैल नहीं सोंपा जाता । जो प्राइवेट फारमर हैं वे चार चार और पांच पांच हजार में ट्यूबवैल बना लेते हैं । लेकिन सरकार एक ट्यूबवैल पर सत्तर सत्तर और अस्सी अस्सी हजार रुपया खर्च करती है । जब तक यह काम प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज को नहीं सोंपा जाएगा, प्राइवेट फारमर को नहीं सोंपा जाएगा, गांवों की सोसाइटीज को नहीं सोंपा जाएगा, तब तक इरीगेशन का मसला हरगिज हल नहीं हो सकता । यह मसला तभी हल होगा जब प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज को यह काम सोंपा जाएगा । इस वक्त जबकि चारों तरफ इमरजेंसी है इस रुपये को घटाया जाय । उस रुपये को बढ़ाया न जाय । जो तनख्वाहें बड़े बड़े अफसरों की हैं उन तनख्वाहों को काट कर यह रुपया पूरा किया जाय । लेकिन जनता के ऊपर यह इर्रीगेशन का बोझ लादना जबकि पूरे १५ सालों में आज तक हम अपना २० फीसदी इंतजाम नहीं बढ़ा सके हैं, सरासर ग़लत होगा ।

16 hrs.

आज हम से रुपया मांगा जाता है लेकिन मैंने खुद आजमगढ़, और जौनपुर में जाकर देखा है कि मुग़लों के जमाने में नहरें बनी हुई थी उन में घास उग आई है । उनमें कवाड़ और कूड़ा करकट उग आया है । वह पानी निकलता नहीं है । शहर के शहर बह जाते हैं । आजमगढ़ को मैंने डूबा हुआ देखा । जोनपुर को मैंने डूबा हुआ देखा और जहां से हमारे श्री सरजू पाण्डेय आते हैं उस जिले को मैंने डूबा हुआ देखा । जो मुग़लों के जमाने में निकासी का सिस्टम क़ायम किया गया था उस निकासी के सिस्टम के ऊपर एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया है । गाजीपुर इसलिए डूबा पड़ा है कि जो मुग़लों ने इंतजाम किया था पानी के निकासी का, वह पानी की निकासी का इंतजाम नहीं हो सका है । बजाय इस के कि उस इंतजाम को सही करते हम से इर्रीगेशन के लिए और रुपया मांगना सरासर बेइंसाफी है । आखिर टैक्सदेहन्दा कौन है ? टैक्सदेहन्दा किसान है मज़दूर है । उस रुपये को रोक कर और अधिक रुपया जनता से मांगा जा रहा है । अब रेलवेज को आप बेशक़ रुपया दे दीजिये क्योंकि रेलवे ने संकटकाल में हमें बचाया है लेकिन इर्रीगेशन के लिए रुपया मांगना गलत है क्योंकि पिछले सालों में यह २० फ़ीसदी इर्रीगेशन भी डेवलप नहीं कर सके हैं।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

श्री के० एल० राव जो बड़े तजर्बेकार हैं और जिन्होंने बड़ी सेवाएं की हैं उन से मुझे यह उम्मीद है कि पहले वह मैसोनरी वैल्स का जीर्णोद्धार करके इस मसले को हल करेंगे। सिंचाई के लिए नया रुपया इस वक्त नहीं मांगेंगे। देश की रक्षा के लिए डिफेंस में रुपया देना जरूरी है। डिफेंस के लिए रुपया प्रोदाइड किया जाय लेकिन इन चीजों के लिए नये रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I did not want to speak on this subject, but having listened to the speech of Shri Sivamurthi Swamy who made a few remarks on the river boards, I would just like to make a clarification or two to the House regarding the river boards. Without any reason he shifted his arguments from that question to the question of the river water dispute between Andhra and Mysore. He was more led by emotion than by reason, and more imagination than understanding of facts. He said that the former Minister of Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim had based his decisions most unscientifically. I would like to submit, whatever might have been the faults of the hon. Minister, he was a man above suspicion and he wanted to do his best for all the three States as far as distribution of water was concerned. Secondly, his decision was completely based on the Gulhati Commission. He did not give a decision of his own. It was only after studying the report of the Gulhati Commission that he came to this decision.

Then, commenting on Shri Venkatasubbaiah's speech he said that Andhra got an extra share of water. My humble submission to the House is that we ourselves who come from Andhra accepted Shri Ibrahim's decision under protest because compared to 1951 we had got much less than what we had requested for.

The most damaging thing that he said was that when the Prime Minister came to Andhra Pradesh he was somehow or the other made to agree to the Pochampad and Srisailam projects. He said "somehow or other they managed to get Pochampad and Srisailam". My humble submission is, not only the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh but also the Prime Minister of India and all of us from Andhra felt that rivers were not the property of a State and that whatever was good for the nation, whatever was good for the whole country should be done. We viewed it from that angle. That sort of an assurance was given both by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. If he had read the report he would have seen that what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said was: "If I am today giving the right of way to these two things it is because whichever State can utilise the water immediately for the benefit of the whole country may utilise it. It is in that perspective that I am giving clearance to these two projects". Moreover when Malaprabha was started, when Indraji laid the foundation for Malaprabha in Mysore State, our Chief Minister went and congratulated the people there and gave his best wishes for them.

I only want to say, Sir, that in river water disputes let not people have a sort of narrow view of things. Whether it is Mysore, Andhra or Shri Sivamurthi Swamy, let them not think in that way and let them not cast aspersions on the Prime Minister or any other Minister and say that they are using their influence in the matter of river projects.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मांग संख्या ९, १६, ५०, ७०, ९४, और १२६ के बारे में थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

बहुत सारी बातें इस में कही गयी हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि डिमांड नम्बर ९ के मातहत क़रीब ६०,२८२ रुपया डिमांड इसलिए किया गया है कि दिल्ली फलाइंग

क्लब के पास भारतीय वायु सेना के एक हवाई जहाज के गिरने से आग लग गयी जिससे वहां खड़े दो प्राइवट हवाई जहाज नष्ट हो गये। इन हवाई जहाजों का बीमा करने वाली कम्पनी ने सरकार के खिलाफ क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा दायर कर दिया ।

उस कम्पनी का सरकार के खिलाफ़ दावा मंजूर कर लिया गया और इस डिमांड की इसलिए ज़रूरत महसूस हुई ।

डिमांड नम्बर ५० को यदि आप देखें तो उस में भी कहा गया है कि गुप्तचर्या कार्यालय का एक अधिकारी बीमार हो गया और उसने १३ नवम्बर १९५६ से बीमारी की छुट्टी ले ली । उस का इलाज सरकारी दवाखाने में किया गया और ३ दिसम्बर १९५६ को एक विशेषज्ञ ने उस की जांच भी की । उस के बाद वह अधिकारी मर गया । उस अधिकारी की विधवा स्त्री ने सरकार के ऊपर १०,००० रुपये की क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा कर दिया जिस के लिए कि सरकार के ऊपर ५,००० रुपये की डिग्री हो गई । मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि सरकार के जो वकील हैं उन्होंने इस मामले में क्या किया और क्या राय दी थी । कई जगह आप देखेंगे कि क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए इस में रुपया मांगा गया है । अव्वल तो अदालतों ने देखा होगा कि कोई गैरक़ानूनी बात हुई है तभी उन्होंने सरकार के खिलाफ फैसला दिया है और सरकार को मुआवजा अदा करने का आदेश दिया । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की मुआवजे की रकम के लिए दावा किया जाता है तो सरकारी वकील क्या राय देते हैं और किस तरीक़े से पब्लिक का पैसा ऐसे कामों में देना पड़ा है ?

मांग संख्या ७० के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जोकि सिंचाई और बिजली से सम्बंधित है । श्रीमन्, मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं और जैसा कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य जिन में कांग्रसी सदस्य भी हैं और श्री यशपाल सिंह ने भी जैसा आज कहा है, आजमगढ़, बलिया, गोरखपुर गाजीपुर, और देवरिया ऐसे पूर्वी जिले हैं जहां कि ग़रीबी का नंगा नाच होता है । कई बार यहां पर सब ओर से इस बात को कहा गया है कि अगर सिर्फ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था उन ज़िलों में कर दी जाय और बाढ़ को रोका जाय तो वहां की ग़रीबी दूर हो सकती है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी बड़े पैमाने पर न तो सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होती है और न ही बाढ़ को रोकने का इंतजाम किया गया । देखा गया कि वहां बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए फिजूलखर्ची अवश्य हुई है । मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि हजारों और लाखों रुपया सिंचाई की मद में खर्च हुआ । मैं अपने ज़िले की एक मिसाल लेता हूं जहां सीमेंट के करीब क़रीब ३०० पीपे एक जगह छिपाये गये खुले मदान में और जब यह मालूम किया गया कि पीपे यहां क्यों रखे गये तो बतलाया गया कि यह पीपे बाढ़ विभाग वालों ने रख दिये हैं । इन पीपों को विभाग ने कागज पर इस्तेमाल हुआ दिखाया है मगर दरअसल वे इस्तेमाल नहीं हुए । लोगों की निगाह बचाने के लिए मैदान में डाल दिया गया । आज भी वे वहीं पर पड़े हैं कोई भी मिनिस्टर जा कर उन को देख सकता है ।

इसी तरह से गांवों में मिट्टी डालने की बात है, १०, १२ गांवों को इसके लिए पेमेंट हुआ लेकिन मजा यह है कि जो गांव थे नहीं उन के लिए रुपया दिया हुआ दिखलाया गया । क्या इसी तरह से यह सिंचाई विभाग काम कर रहा है । मैं तो कहता हूं कि सारे विभागों को बंद करके कम से कम पूर्वी जिलों के वास्ते आप माकूल व्यवस्था कर दें ताकि बाढ़ से रोकथाम की जा सके ।

गंगा नदी है । इस से सारे गांव के गांव कटते जा रहे हैं । गाजीपुर में बलिया में जिन जिन इलाकों से हो कर यह नदी बहती है उन के हजारों गांव टूट टूट कर इस दरिया

[श्री सरजू पान्डेय]

में जा रहे हैं। उन को बचाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया जा रहा है। नदियों के लिए रिवर बोर्ड्स बनाये जा रह है। उनमें महानदी, ताप्ती आदि सब का नाम है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर आप बोर्ड बनाते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी रकमें लेते हैं। सदन से उस के लिए रकमें सेंक्शन कराई जाती है लेकिन दरअसल उन रुपयों का होता क्या है? सिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। बाढ़ नहीं रोकी जाती है। जब से आपने बाढ़ रोकने का इंतजाम किया है तब से बाढ़ और ज्यादा आने लगी है। परिणाम उल्टा हुआ है। जब से आपने कोशिश की बाढ़ रोकने की, मैं बतला सकता हूं कि जितने बांध बनाये गये हैं बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये वह बाढ़ आने के कारण बने हैं। वह इस कारण कि बहुत सारे बांधों में पुल नहीं बनाये गये। हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार कहती है कि हम से कुछ मतलब नहीं यह तो राज्य सरकार जाने और राज्य सरकार कहती है कि इंजीनियर्स जानें। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बांध बनाये गये बाढ़ रोकने के लिये वह बाढ़ आने का कारण बने और लाखों और करोड़ो रुपया इस तरह से सिंचाई विभाग में जाया हुआ। लेकिन सिंचाई का प्रबंध नहीं हुआ अभी तक मुश्किल से कुल १२–१३ परसेंट ही सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकी है। इस सिलसिले में निवेदन यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था आप करें साथ ही साथ जितना भी रुपया आप मांगते हैं मुआवजे की शक्ल में उस के लिए भी कोई जांच करें और देखें कि जो लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं उन को भी आप कोई सजाएं देते हैं या नहीं। उन डाक्टरों से आप क्यों नहीं पूछते कि जिस आदमी के लिए १०,००० रुपया आप दे रहे हैं उस आदमी को बीमारी कौन सी हुई? उन डाक्टरों ने यह भी नहीं बताया कि उस आदमी को बीमारी कौन सी हुई और कैसे वह मर गया? इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि शायद उस को टी० बी० हुई थी। इतने दिन अस्पताल में रहा लेकिन यह पता नहीं कि उसे क्या बीमारी थी? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोका जाय और सिंचाई की माकूल व्यवस्था खास तौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में करे और बाढ़ को रोकने का इंतजाम करें ताकि वहां के किसान खुशहाल हो सकें।

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to draw your attention to Demand No. 70, under which Government want to form river boards. They have also stated the reasons for the same.

> "In order to resolve such difficulties and also to regulate the development of inter-State rivers on scientific lines it has been decided to set up River Boards in terms of the provisions of the River Boards Act 1956".

Government propose to have a river board for Krishna-Godavari waters. The idea is very good and we welcome that. But the way in which the Central Government and the engineers have so far dealt with the distribution of waters of Krishna and Godavari has created suspicion among the people of Andhra, and they have every right to feel so. In 1951 there was a conferenece which was attended by Ministers of the various States and the Central Government assisted by Engineers in which a decision was arrived at that Andhra will have 983 TMC, Maharashtra 485.9 TMC and Mysore 475.7 TMC of water of Krishna. After that, the other two Governments wanted *de novo* consideration of the whole question. Andhra Government protested against it. In spite of that protest, even without intimating the Andhra Government, the Central Government appointed a commission called the Gulati Commission. It toured all the States, collected data and prepared a report. On that report, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has given some sort of an award which was laid on the Table of the House. As a result of that award, Andhra lost 183 TMC whereas Maharashtra and Mysore gained more—114

and 124.3 TMC of water respectively. But, soon after the decision of the Central Government was announced, it was denounced by the Governments of Maharashtra and Mysore. Also, no less a person than the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Kannamwar and the State Irrigation Minister came to Delhi to get hat decision modified. They also issued a statement that the Minister of Irrigation and Power has promised to reconsider the whole question. Then, only fifteen days back, the Maharashtra State Government again issued a statement that the Prime Minister has assured them that he will reconsider the whole question. I find from the newspapers of today that some of the Members of Parliament from Mysore have also made a representation to the Prime Minister to revise the award. So, whenever an award is made, which is not to the liking of an influential State Government it tries to get that award changed. If this trend continues, I wonder whether there will be any sanctity to agreements. Therfore, while welcoming for the formation of the river boards, I doubt very much whether they can function well.

For instance, in the case of a river dispute with Orissa, a committee of engineers went into the whole question and gave a report which is favourable to Andhra State. Again, they were asked to prepare another report. When they prepared the second report, it went against the interests of Andhra State and in favour of the interests of Orissa. This is how reports are prepared by committees and commissions. Therefore, I am not very hopeful that the river board for Krishna-Godavari will function well.

Regarding Krishna-Godavari waters, even though the award of Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim was not favourable to Andhra Pradesh starting the Pochampad and Srisailam projects the Andhra Government, however, accepted the proposal of the Central Government with a strong protest. since an assurance was given that a thorough investigation would be made of these rivers, and of the necessity of power for various industries in the State and that justice would be done to all the States concerned. Though in the past the awards and agreements were being revised or modified quite frequently on representation by some influential State Governments, with the formation of the river boards I hope the awards and agreements will be respected by the respectve State Governments.

Then, I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister another aspect of these projects. There are so many irrigation projects in Andhra State, the benefits of which will accrue not only to Andhra State but to the country as a whole. When those projects are completed, our food production will increase tremendously. Now we are spending Rs. 100 crores to 150 crores every year for the purchase of foodgrains from foreign countries. If Government spends some crores of rupees on the irrigation projects, the food production will increase by leaps and bounds and Government can save quite a lot of money on import of foodgrains. We have in Andhra so many projects like Nagarjunasagar, Tungabhadra High level canal, Srisailam and Pochampad. It is very difficult for the State to execute all of them with its limited financial resources. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to take over the Nagarjunasagar project in the Central sector, in which case they can complete it in four or five years. Incidentally, it will help them in solving the food problem. So, I request them to consider this question sincerely and seriously.

श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर १७, जो कि सिंचाई मंत्रालय के बारे में है, पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उस ने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके हमारे कोटा, राजस्थान में नह

[श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा]

निकाली हैं और नहरों से डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरीज निकाल कर छोटे छोटे माइनर्ज वगैरह भी बनाए हैं । लेकिन जहां पर नहरें निकाली गई हैं, वहां के किसानों की दशा अच्छी होने के बजाये उन को नुक्सान हो रहा है । इस की बजह यह है कि जो नहरें निकली हैं, उन में सीपेज और लीकेज होने की वजह से सारी जमीन बर्बाद हो रही है और फसलें गल रही हैं । यदि आप लाखेरी स्टेशन से डकनिया स्टेशन तक रेलवे से भी आप देखते जायें, तो आपको दोनों किनारों पर खेत पानी से भरे हुए मिलेंगे और वहां के किसानों की फसलें गल रही हैं ।

इस के बारे में हम ने कई दफ़ा मंत्री जी को भी लिखा, सुखाड़िया जी को भी लिखा, यहां भी कहा कि वह सीपेज बन्द होनी चाहिये । बड़ी मुश्किल से उस के लिए करीबन चालीस लाख रुपए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मंजूर किया गया । वह रुपया अभी उस लैफ्टबैंक कैनाल पर लगाया जा रहा है और उस में फ़र्श लगाया जा रहा है । लेकिन पता नहीं किन इंजीनियरों ने ऐसा एस्टीमेट बनाया है कि वहां पर लाखों रुपये लगाते हुए भी अभी तक पानी की सीपेज नहीं रुक पाई है । वहां के किसानों का मुंह यह कह कर बन्द कर दिया गया कि तुम्हारे लिए गवर्नमेंट ने इतना रुपया लगाया है । उधर गवर्नमेंट ने हम को कह दिया कि तुम्हारे लिये चालीस लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, जिस मे फ़र्श लगाया जा रहा है, पानी नहीं आयेगा ।

लेकिन खेतों में पानी उसी तरह भरा हुआ है और रुपया वैसे ही बर्बाद हो रहा है । जिस तरह का एस्टीमेट बनना चाहिए था या ।जस तरह ठेकेदारों से काम लेना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो सका । सीमेंट की जगह खाली सूखे कातले ही लगाए जा रहे हैं । इस की जांच होनी चाहिए । ऐसे एस्टीमेट के मुताबिक काम नहीं हो रहा है । कई दफ़ा किसानों की इस शिकायत को दोहराया गया है कि उन की फ़सलें गल गई हैं । जिन किसान की जमीनें नहरों में आई हैं, उन को उन का मुआवजा नहीं मिला है । जिन जमीनों में बैंक बनाने के लिए मिट्टियां खोदी गई, किसानों से उन का करता भी लिया जा रहा है । उस के लिए कई दफ़ा तहसीलदारों को लिखा गया कि जिन जमीनों में नहरें निकाली गई हैं, उन का करता माफ़ कर दो, लेकिन कोई नहीं सुनता हैं ।

इसलिए इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए । वह किसानों के फ़ायदे के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन को नुक्सान हो रहा है । जिस जिस एरिया में नहरें निकाली गई हैं, वहां पर पानी इतना ऊपर आ गया है कि दो फीट खोदने पर भी पानी आ जाता है । इस का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है । नहरों के पास बागीचों में जितने नीबू या अनार के पेड़ हैं, वे सारे के सारे गल गए हैं : उस के लिए कई दफ़ा लिखा गया, लेकिन उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । अगर आप हमारे इलाके में जाएं और घूम कर देखें कि वहां सीपेज रुका है या नहीं तो आप को पता चलेगा कि वह रुका नहीं है और किसानों को लाभ होने के बजाय नुक्सान हो रहा है । नहरों से उस को फायदा होना चाहिये लेकिन नुक्सान हो रहा है । हमारे जो एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टर हैं, वे जाते हैं, अफसर वगैरह जाते हैं और देखा गया है कि अफसर लोग जहां पर तीन मन पैदा होता है, उस की जगह तेरह मन और जहां चार मन पैदा होता है, उस की जगह चौदह मन लिख देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि इतना अनाज पैदा होगा । वास्तव में तीन मन और ढाई मन भी बड़ी मुश्किल से सैकड़ों रुपया खाद पर खर्च करने के बाद पैदा हो सकता है । अगर वे इतने खाद न लगायें तो उन की सारी भूमि बेकार हो जाती है । इस वास्ते उन को कम्पलसैरिली खाद देना पड़ता है, वर्ना उन की सारी जमीन बरबाद हो जाती है । अगर सीपेज को नहीं रोका गया तो हमारा जो

कोटा राजस्थान का इलाका है, वह सारा बबाद हो जाएगा, सारी खेती बरबाद हो जाएगी और नहरों से फायदा होने के बजाय उल्टे नुक्सान होगा । सीपेज से किसान बरबाद हो जायेंगे ।

अन्त में मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि किसान को मुआवजा दिलाया जाए और उन से जो कर्जा लिया जा रहा है, उस को बन्द करवाया जाए ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Deputy-Spaker, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants that are being asked for, I would like to make a few observations on some of the items under these Grants. While speaking on Demand No. 38, Grants-in-aid and loans to States, my hon. friend, Shri Priya Gupta, has made certain remarks with regard to grants or aids being given to Jammu and Kashmir State and I feel that he is suffering from some delusion.

Shri Priya Gupta: He is wrong. I did not object to the grant of it. It may be extended. I do not mind that. But there should be proper check on proper utilisation of the fund.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The way in which my hon. friend expressed himself about these grants and aids was not at all healthy. Actually, my hon. friend should know that Jammu and Kashmir State stands financially integrated with the Centre as any other State in the counry. Naturally, therefore, under the Constitution funds will flow to that State as grants and loans as they will to any other State in the country like Bengal, his State.....

Shri Priya Gupta: It is not my State.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: .... Madras, Bombay or any other State. Naturally, therefore, as far as that part is concerned, there is nothing new.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Bengal is not his State.

Shri Priya Gupta: My State is Bihar

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He is elected from Bihar.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Let it be Bihar. My submission is that it is not correct to say that. The way in which my hon. friend expressed it it was as if funds were being drawn and handed over to a person or to a few persons. The Centre passes on grants to the States under the Constitution and Jammu and Kashmir State is one such recipient.

Secondly as far as the principle of financial integration with the Centre is concerned the accounts include the accounts that you have to maintain with regard to your own revenues and expenditure and it has to be done by the Accountant-General who is directly under the Auditor-General of India. Therefore, all the accounts are to be maintained, seen and examined by him. The question of giving loans to anybody or person in the State does not arise. Rather I would say that in that State as well the Audit Report comes to the Government. It is taken up first by the Public Accounts Committee and is then discussed in the State Legislature. Then, whatever defects may be they are corrected. Therefore, as far as that part is concerned, there is nothing objectionable.

As regards giving of these grants to the States, specially such of the States as are small ones, for instance, those that have come into being now who have been given some asssitance and loans by the State in order to enable them to set up their own self-governing institutions like Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and others the Central Govment is doing well by helping these States like that.

I would mention my own State in this connection. When we took over the Government of that State in 1947, the revenues of the State were hardly Rs. 2,50,00,000, more partcularly

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because of the ravages that were perpetrated upon that State by the raiders from Pakistan. It is due to the assistance, help and loans that the Centre has been granting that last year's Budget has exceeded Rs. 25 crores. From Rs. 2,50,00,000 the Budget of the State has exceeded Rs. 25 crores. It is because of the loans that flow to the States and these aids that go to the States that the States come up, more particular the more backward States. Therefore, this step should be welcomed and is welcome.

I am very happy that this time funds are being asked for as loans or aids to these newly formed self-governing units that were working as Centrally administered territories till now, like, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Goa and another State. Keeping that in view this is the right thing that the Central Government is doing. Therefore it should be encouraged and should be very much welcomed.

The second point that I would like to make is with regad to the river boards. I have heard some of the speeches made and I feel that most of the speeches today were rather not to the point. My friends should know that river boards are being formed or rather are going to come into being for a very specific purpose, the most important purpose being the well-being of the country as a whole. You know, Sir, last year in this very august House we discussed our flood problem for a number of days and a number of problems came up during that discussion. It is right from the watersheds, the forests or the mountains down to the seas where our rivers flow that these waters have to be protected, conserved, utilised and harnessed. Over and above that the entire country has to be saved from floods.

While participating in that discussion I had submitted and proposed that we should set up separate boards for the different river basins. But today what I find from this explanation is that the boards that will be set up may be for one or more rivers Maybe, because of topographical reasons or because of the circumstances prevailing in those areas, it may be possible to set up one board for more than one basin. I would submit that as far as the setting up of these boards is concerned, these boards shall have to do a lot of work, firstly, how best we can conserve our waters and utilise them and also, as some of my hon. friends from Andhra and Mysore have pointed out, the distribution of the waters. That of course will naturally be done on certain principles that may be laid down by the States, between themselves, or with the aid of the Centre. The main purpose is that we are able to generate as much of energy as possible so that we can utilise it for the development of the country. Then, we have to utilise our waters for irrigation and drinking purposes.

Even this morning I had asked a question which was not replied to properly because the Chair did not allow it. Today one of the very pressing problems before us is our rural water supply. I have worked over this for some time. I have attended one or two conferences out of the country. I had specifically gone there to understand how those modern countries had solved their two problems, that is, the rural water supply and rural sanitation problems. Today we may have set up some local self-governing institutions but I may tell you that personally I am not at all satisfied with regard to these two problems. These are two important problems on which the future life of the nation rests. Therefore my submission is that we should welcome these boards. They should function properly and all the States should co-operate.

One point more and that is with regard to shipping, shipping rights and the recruitment of our seamen from Pakistan. I fully support what my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh has said and would also submit that our efforts should be to raise our own army of seamen and train them. I

must pay my compliments to the Ministry of Communications. They are doing wonderfully well in regard to all the other means of communciations, but I would say that they should pay more and more attention to increasing our tonnage as far as our coastal trade is concerned and to our vessels going to the other seas.

With these few remarks I support these Demands.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had a very small demand which related to welfare of seamen. However, my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh has taken the opportunity to say something about the seamen in a general way and has raised certain important and fundamental issues. I felt dutybound to make my observations by way of clarification in regard to them.

He has raised the question of employment of Pakistani seamen in the context of the diminishing number of jobs so far as Calcutta recruiting centre is concerned. He has given certain figures. Just to get into proper sequence and to state the context of things, I would like to place authentic figures. . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Are these figures correct?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think I should compass my observations in the minimum time possible. Therefore, I expect my hon. friend Prof. Sharma would allow me to do that.

The total number of seamen that we have got on our registers is 51,137. Out of this, the number of Indians is 45,624 .

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it an all-India figure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, an all-India figure, both Calcutta and Bombay put together. And the number of Pakistanis is 5,503 of which at Calcutta the number of Pakistani seamen registered is 4,961 and at Bomay 542.

The picture so far as the employment opportunities are concerned is as follows: The number of jobs on the deck, engine and saloon at Bombay—the number of jobs that were available on 31st March, 1963—was 20,810 and at Calcutta the total number on the same day was 9,451. That means, roughly about 30,000 jobs we have against a registered number of 51,137. If I refer to the figures for the last year—it is just for the sake of comparison—in Bombay the number of jobs were 19,712 which means in this one year there was a slight improvement, an improvement of the order of 1,098. In Calccuta, however, there has been a decline. It fell from 10,238 in 1962 to 9,451 which means a loss of 787 jobs. But if I give a larger perspective, things would really look like alarming and I really feel concerned about it so far as Calcutta is concerned. While we have been able to retain the employment opportunities and the number of jobs at Bombay which will be apparent from the following figures, namely, that on 1-1-1957 we had at Bombay as many as 22,825 jobs and on 1-1-1958 it rose to 24,338 and at present, that is, on 1-1-1963 it is 20,919, there being a decline of the order of 4,000, in the case of Calcutta, when the number of jobs available was 16,585, the number of jobs available at Calcutta now is 9,336 which means a decline of about 7000 jobs—a loss of 7000 jobs. Altogether, we have lost 11,000 jobs. Partially, it is due to the fact that some ships go out of use. —they are simply scrapped; they do not come back for recruitment. But a substantial part of the loss of these jobs can be ascribed to the fact that the foreign shipping companies cease to come to our shores for recruitment and they go to other places. We have found that although there is no officially recognised recruitment centre at Chittagong, some of these compan-

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ies are taking their ships to Chittagong for recruitment which means that Pakistani seamen who are registered with us have got a double advantage. They can get themselves recruited at Calcutta as seamen registered on our books of registration and also at Chittagong, whereas Indian seamen can only find recruitment at Calcutta and, as I have just now indicated, the number of seamen at Calcutta is quite large. In fact, we have got a rule in this particular matter and the rule is that the number of seamen to be registered at a particular port should not exceed more than 150 per cent of the number of jobs available. For 100 jobs available there can be only 150 registrations. But in the case of Calcutta, the position is different. I am taking only the deck and engine crew into account which are more important. The number of jobs on these two particular servcies, for these two particular kinds of jobs, is 6,943. The number of seamen registered, however, is 13,162. But on the basis of 150 per cent rule, this number should have been of the order of 10,416. Therefore, a surplus is there of the order of 2,746. The question that Shri Raghunath Singh seems to have raised is 'What are we to do about this?'. Can these 2746 Pakistani seamen who are registered at Calcutta be asked to go over to Chittagong where they are already finding a sort of centre? We may officially say that Chittagong is not yet recognised as a recruiting centre, but the fact of the matter is that all reports show that foreign ships are going there. So naturally our seamen are agitated. The shipping circles are agitated, and we overselves feel concerned about the employment opportunities to be made available to our own seamen.

So, this point is really an important point, and I can only assure my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh and the House that the matter is constantly under our review, and we are trying to see what we can do to meet the situation with a view to protecting the legitimate rights and interests of our seamen and of our nationals who have got no other place to go to excepting Calcutta, in this region, for their employment opportunities. That is what I would like to say so far as this question raised by my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh about seamen is concerned.

Another point that he raised in this connection was about the recent increase in the frieght rates by the India, UK, and continent Conference to the tune of 12½ per cent with effect from 1st August, 1963. That is a matter in regard to which we have already expressed our cocern and anxiety, because if we take item by item the various export commodities, the impact is really severe in many cases. I may take the House into confidence and say that from the studies that we have been able to make so far, the impact in certain cases ranges from a sum of 10 shillings increase per metric tonnes or per 1000 kilos to as much as 75 shillings in certain cases. In the case of textiles and other sensitive commodities, the impact has been very heavy, and we are really concerned about what to do about this particular matter.

I can only assure the House that we are again trying to see how best we can serve the interests of our export trade with a view to protecting it properly. We have got to provide due protection to it. We were already suffering from one particular handicap in so far as our export trade had to contend in certain important cases against discriminatory freight rates which meant that for the same commodity going from Japan or other places in the East to the UK or to the Continent, the freight charged was comparatively or relatively or proportionately less as compared with freights of a higher order which the same commodity was made to pay when it went from our country. That was already a problem confronting us. We set up a Freight Investigation Bureau. It took up the question with the shipping conferences concerned, and I am glad to say that in as many

as 250 cases, the Freight Investigation Bureau succeeded in getting substantial reductions and the removal of these discriminations in the freight rates. So, we are alive to that problem, and it was with a view to step up our efforts in this direction and to give an added importance to it that a high-powered body, the Maritime Freight Commission was appointed, and for the first time it examined this particular matter, namely, the proposed increase by this conference in the freight rates on West-bound cargo. Unfortunately, the Conference has not accepted, or if I may use the expression which has been used by another responsible body in this context, they did not show sufficient "consideration or respect" for the findings or recommendations of this freight investigation bureau. I very much regret it, and our trade has been protesting against it. In fact, I am being flooded with telegrams and representations by the trade in various commodities, that we should do something about that. As I said earlierf after all, shipping is a means to an end. Shipping is to be employed to serve the needs of our trade, and particularly to protect our export trade and to give it as much of encouragement and protection as possible; and we are trying to see and trying to ensure that so far as that is concerned, all due protection and promotion of our export trade is secured. In that connection, I make bold to say the other day that after all, the conference of the shipping lines is a means to an end and not an end in itself. If they outgrow their utility or usefulness, then we shall have to devise steps to protect the legitimate interests of our export trade, and I can do and give that assurance to the House here.

The third point that he raised was about welfare officers to be appointed in the different ports which he mentioned in the course of his speech. I would only say that wherever an officer has not been specifically appointed for this purpose, our diplomatic missions abroad look after the welfare of our seamen, and they are properly looked after.

I do not think we need entertain any anxiety on that account.

Shri Priya Gupta: In the embassies, they do not know the labour laws and they cannot settle the disputes on the spot.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think we have to strike a balance between the requirements of a situation and the expenditure that has to be incurred, the requirements of the seamen and the amount that has to be spent on the appointment of a particular officer. One has to be commensurate with the other. Otherwise, it will be wasteful expenditure which should be avoided in all cases.

He also made a reference to the strike on the river services for Assam last year at or about the time of the invasion by the Chinese. I can assure him that that was a lesson that we took to heart. We have set about ourselves to do something to arrange or manage things in this behalf in such situations. We have already set up a transport organisation which has progressed sufficiently, I should say, substantially, and I can assure the House that with the increase in the rail and road transport capacity, we are sure that if any untoward situation like that arises in future, we would be able to cope with the situation.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Hon. Members in the beginning either through ignorance or through some misconception complained that we have come to this House so soon after the Budget session with this bunch of supplementary demands. I would have actually expected that they should have complimented Government for coming so quickly with these demands. The nature of the demands is such that it has to be so; the Constitution and conventions provide that if there is a new

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service or if there are post-budget developments as a result of which there is some transfer or reallocation or new items of expenditure, we have to come to the House and I think Parliament should expect Government to do so, the sooner the better. That is exactly what we have done. So instead of complimenting Government for following the correct parliamentary procedure, the hon. Members have tried to find fault with them. Therefore, it is my duty to point out that at least on this score their complaint is neither fair nor reasonable.

If you see the demands, they total up to Rs. 33.90 crores. The main items are as follows: Rs. 14.78 crores for the new Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and others—that is, under revenue account—and Rs. 5.14 crores on capital account. The House is aware that we have passed the new legislation. My hon. Colleague piloted the Bill. New Governments in the Union Territories have come into being and It is required under the law of Parliament that they must have their separate funds. The new fund has to be created in each of the States. There is no new expenditure. What was there under a different head in the Budget has to be kept under a separate consolidated fund of the various Union Territories. Therefore, reallocation has to be made. This is a specific post-Budget development which has arisen as a result of the law of this House, and therefore, we have to provide a new item. The result is that we have come to this House with Supplementary Demands for about Rs. 20 crores which is a very large chunk out of the total of Rs. 33 crores.

There is another item which is also a new service, that is the creation of a special fund, that is the Marketing Development Fund. There was a provision already of Rs. 3.80 crores in the Central Budget for the current year. It was thought necessary, and rightly so, because the promotion of international trade is getting into stride, that a special fund should be created especially for market research, commodity reesarch, area surveys, research programmes etc., which is a very dynamic subject. Quick changes are taking place in consumer preferences and in the preferene of commodities in various countries, and if our country is to survive in export trade, it has to attune itself to the quick-changing patterns in the various countries, and therefore, it is very important. Similar, export publicity, dissemination of information in regard to our international trade and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions are equally important. We are just now having a big trade fair in Moscow. Already, our trade with the Soviet Union and the East European countries is growing very rapidly, and such exhibitions and trade fairs will help in the promotion of international trade very much. This Fund is also intended to deal with various other matters of export promotion and developing our international trade. So, the Ministry of International Trade came to the conclusion that we must have a Special Fund with which to finance all this necessary expenditure. This is again a development after the Budget was passed by this House, and therefore the Fund has been created. Actually, there is no new disbursement or new item of expenditure, because already there is provision of Rs. 3 crores under Demand No. 2 and Rs. 80 lakhs under the existing Demand in the Budget.

So, if you see the entire Demands, actually the net outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India arising from these Supplementaries totalling Rs. 30.9 crores is only Rs. 29 lakhs. The Constitution porvides that for any new service we have to take the sanction of the House, and rightly so. Similarly if there is a new allocation, it has to be covered by a vote of the House, and therefore, it was necessary and quite proper for us to come to this House, and I think the House should appreciate that the Government has been very quick in taking the correct constitutional procedure in respect of

granting of funds for the governance of this country.

Another point, again a very misconceived one, was made by the hon. Member. He said we were losing all the cases, we were not taking care of our legal proceedings, not appointing proper lawyers, that the cases were not conducted properly, with the result that we had to come to the House for making payments. But he does not realise that only in the cases where Government loses, when the court passes decrees against the Government, that we have to come to the House for making payment. Such items are very few. There are only four items in this respect, but as against this, there are dozens of cases which the Government wins. As against 12 or 15 or a large number of cases in which Government wins, they need not come to the House; and there are only a few cases in which the Government lose and in which they have to come to the House. Still, the hon. Member has come to the hasty conclusion that the Government cases are not conducted properly. I think this is not a very well-informed criticism of the Government.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It would be interesting if the hon. Minister furnishes figures as to the number of cases in which the Government have won and the number of cases in which they have lost and how much amount has to be paid.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are winning in many cases and losing only in a very few cases. That is the point. We are trying to conduct the cases well in respect of all these litigations to the best and to the maximum possible extent.

Then the hon. Member referred to Avro-748 and to various other matters. I need not go into the details. I can only tell him in a sentence that he need not harbour any such fears because the Government or the Cabinet has already decided that the Avro-748 programme will continue and already new manufactures are taking place. So, there should not be any apprehension on this account.

Then the hon. Member referred to the Refinance Corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that there is going to be a Corporation for Avro?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No. The present arrangement is continuing. Then, about the Refinance Corporation, the hon. Member asked what types of industries are helped by this Corporation and how it is that we have come to this House for this fund so quickly. I think if the hon. Member refreshes his memory about the constitution of the Corporation and the nature of its working he will find that the very name suggests that it is a Refinance Corporation. It does not finance directly, but it finances through the various approved bodies and actually the arrangement is that the various scheduled banks, the State Finance Corporations and the Madras Industrial Finance Corporation, etc. are financed, for the industries undertaken by these organisations, by the Refinance Corporation. I think the Corporation has received so far 312 applications for a total sum of Rs. 49.10 crores since its inception in June, 1958, and up to the end of June, 1963, the total refinance sanctioned by the Corporation from its inception is Rs. 36 crores, out of which Rs. 20 crores have been disbursed. In addition, the Corporation has sanctioned applications for refinance, for the medium-term export credit, for Rs. 10.83 lakhs.

The hon. Member asked what are the industries which are being helped: It is difficult for me to give the names of the industries, but I can give the categories of the industries. For example, they are the Food Manufacturing industries, except beverage industries; manufacture of textiles, basic industrial chemicals including fertilisers, manufacture of artificial fibres,

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

manufacture of cement, manufacture of iron and steel and basic industries; manufacture of metals, transport equipment, machinery including electrical machinery, motor vehicles, photographic and optical glass goods, etc. In addition to these, they are also helping the small-scale industries which come under the credit guarantee scheme of the Reserve Bank and the other banks. Recently we have formulated specific proposals about the export industries. We have also recently liberalised the provisions for financing and giving help for export under the scheme. For example, when an industrial concern is also an exporter, the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs will apply separately to loans made to it for financing industrial expansion and granting export credits. Similarly, it provides medium term loans, what are popularly known as "term loans". For example, in export credit it is giving more facilities—where a loan is for a period longer than ten years, that part of it which is repayable within a period of not more than ten years will also be eligible for refinancing. It is giving various other facilities, and I think it is doing an extremely good work. It has fulfilled a vital need in our financial and credit structure, and the result is that it is drawing its money quickly. That is why we had to come before the House, because it wanted more funds. Its activities are increasing, as the House would like them to increase, and therefore its need for money came earlier than what we expected. That is why we had to come with a fresh demand to this House in the shape of a supplementary grant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If necessary the House will sit for a few more minutes and finish this.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have almost finished. There were one or two general points raised and I need not go into them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Bird and Company and McLeod Company?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About Bird and Company, as I said, there are no names of either Ministers or high Government officials.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have accepted that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is all untrue. There are no such names in the books we have seen so far.

There are one or two general points raised by hon. Members and, as I said I need not go into them. For example, a point was raised about the prices. I only want to say this that the setting up of the Central Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores is a welcome measure and the hon. Member ned not accuse the Government at least of ignoring the price line because whatever steps should be taken are being taken by the Government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Are such stores going to be set up in other States also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Such consumers co-operative stores should be set up. Delhi being a centrally administered territory it is the responsibility of the Central Government and, therefore, of this Parliament. The setting up of co-operative stores in other States should be the responsibility of the State Governments.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What about the Central Government employees; whose responsibility is it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It should be of the Cetral Government.

Shri Priya Gupta: We want that there should be no intervention by departmental officers or the executive in the affairs of the co-operative societies and the members of the societies should have the hold on them.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Members would have the hold on them and there would

be no interference. The policy of Government on this point is very well known. We discourage all unnecessary intervention from government departments.

17 hrs.

Then, there was the question of inter-State water boards. I need not go into the question about that. I very much appreciate the expressions, emotional or otherwise, made by various hon. Members coming from various States. I need not go into it because that is a larger issue and a separate issue. The only point is that this is very welcome measure. Actually, for the last ten years the Government was trying to have various boards not only for the utilisation of river basins and development but also for ironing out the various inter-State difficulties, and after a good deal of efforts and the law passed by Parliment, the good offices of the Government here and also the co-operation of the various State Governments it has been now possible to begin with these five inter-State river boards. For that token grant has been asked for, and I think it should be welcomed by hon. Members because in future, I entirely agree with hon. Members, all these rivers or river basins are national assets and they have to be looked after in that way. There cannot be any clash between the national interest and the sectional interest. The national interest has got to prevail if the country is to survive and I know this is the general opinion and general climate in the country. From that point of view, the setting up of such inter-State River Boards should be welcomed, because it will subserve to the general regional interest, based on technical and other considerations and not on narrow considerations of any State or any sectional interest. With these words, I commend the Demands for Grants for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the motion of Shri Prabhat Kar to the vote of the House.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:
>
> Demands Nos. 5, 38, 56, 70, 113, 126, 131 and 136."

The motion was adopted.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 19, 1963/Sravana 28, 1885 (Saka).

[*Saturday, August* 17, 1963/*Sravana*, 26, 1885 (*Saka*)]

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	Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the strike by the workers of Bombay Municipality and Electric Supply and Transport Undertakings and steps taken by the Central Government to issue directions to the State Government under article 353 of the Constitution	
	The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement in regard thereto.	
	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	937–49
	(1) A copy each of the following Schemes under section 16 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963:—	
	(i)(a) The Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax payers) Scheme, 1963 published	

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in Notification No. G.S.R. 889 dated the 25th May, 1963.

(*b*) The Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax payers) Amendment Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1290 dated the 1st August, 1963.

(*ii*)(*a*) The Compulsory Deposit (Employees) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 890 dated the 25th May, 1963.

(*b*) The Compulsory Deposit (Employees) Amendment Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1233 dated the 17th July, 1963.

(2) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

(*i*) Supplementary statement No. II.—Fourth Session, 1963. (Third Lok Sabha).

(*ii*) Supplementary statement No. VI.—Third Session, 1962-63. (Third Lok Sabha).

(*iii*) Supplementary statement No. VIII.—Second Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha).

(*iv*) Supplementary statement No. XI.—First Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha).

(*v*) Supplementary statement No. IX.—Sixteenth Session, 1962. (Second Lok Sabha).

(*vi*) Supplementary statement No. XI.—Fourteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha).

(*vii*) Supplementary statement No. XX.—Thirteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha)

(*viii*) Supplementary statement No. XXIV.—Tenth Session, 1960. (Second Lok Sabha).

(3) A copy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 773 dated the 26th April, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(4) A copy each of the following Notification under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(*a*) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3167 dated the 20th October, 1962.

(*b*) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Second Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 453 dated the 16th February, 1963.

(*c*) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Third Amendment Regulations, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 994 dated the 6th April, 1963.

(5) A copy of Notification No. 64/1C6-27/62 (G) Vol. 2 published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 5th May, 1963, making certain amendments to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 855, dated the 16th May, 1963.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 917 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*c*) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 991 dated the 15th June, 1963.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*d*) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1057 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*e*) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1062 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(*f*) The Central Excise (Twelth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1083 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(*g*) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1084 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(*h*) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1133 dated the 6th July, 1963.

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules 1960:—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 699 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 700 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 701 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 750 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*v*) G.S.R. No. 751 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*vi*) G.S.R. No. 752 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*vii*) G.S.R. No. 753 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*viii*) G.S.R. No. 754 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*ix*) G.S.R. No. 755 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*x*) G.S.R. No. 756 dated the 4th May, 1963.

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(*xi*) G.S.R. No. 757 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xii*) G.S.R. No. 758 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xiii*) G.S.R. No. 759 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xiv*) G.S.R. No. 760 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xv*) G.S.R. No. 761 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xvi*) G.S.R. No. 762 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xvii*) G.S.R. No. 763 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xviii*) G.S.R. No. 764 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xix*) G.S.R. No. 765 dated the 4th May, 1963.

(*xx*) G.S.R. No. 828 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xxi*) G.S.R. No. 829 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xxii*) G.S.R. No. 830 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xxiii*) G.S.R. No. 831 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xxiv*) G.S.R. No. 832 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xxv*) G.S.R. No. 833 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xxvi*) G.S.R. No. 834 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xxvii*) G.S.R. No. 908 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxviii*) G.S.R. No. 909 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxix*) G.S.R. No. 910 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxx*) G.S.R. No. 911 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxxi*) G.S.R. No. 912 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxxii*) G.S.R. No. 913 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxxiii*) G.S.R. No. 971 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(*xxxiv*) G.S.R. No. 1000 dated the 15th June, 1963

(*xxxv*) G.S.R. No. 1001 dated the 15th June, 1963

(*xxxvi*) G.S.R. No. 1002 dated the 15h June, 1963.

(*xxxvii*) G.S.R. No. 1053 dated the 22nd June, 1963

(*xxxviii*) G.S.R. No. 1054 dated the 22nd June, 1963

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*xxxix*) G.S.R. No. 1055 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xl*) G.S.R. No. 1056 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xli*) G.S.R. No. 1144 dated the 6th July, 1963.

(*xlii*) G.S.R. No. 1178 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(*xliii*) G.S.R. No. 1179 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(*xliv*) G.S.R. No. 1180 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944 :—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 702 dated the 27th April, 1963 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 480 dated the 22nd March 1963.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 835 dated the 18th May, 1963 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 702 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 836 dated the 18th May, 1963 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 702 dated the 27th April 1963.

(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 914 dated the 1st June, 1963

(*v*) G.S.R. No. 915 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*vi*) G.S.R. No. 916 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 693 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 695 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 696 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 697 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*v*) G.S.R. No. 698 dated the 27th April, 1963.

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(*vi*) G.S.R. No. 703 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(*vii*) G.S.R. No. 785 dated the 30th April, 1963.

(*viii*) G.S.R. No. 789 dated the 5th May, 1963.

(*ix*) G.S.R. No. 790 dated the 5th May, 1963.

(*x*) G.S.R. No. 791 dated the 5th May, 1963.

(*xi*) G.S.R. No. 793 dated the 11th May, 1963.

(*xii*) G.S.R. No. 794 dated the 11th May, 1963.

(*xiii*) S.O. No. 1292 dated the 11th May, 1963.

(*xiv*) G.S.R. No. 824 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xv*) G.S.R. No. 825 dated the 18th May) 1963.

(*xvi*) G.S.R. No. 826 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xvii*) G.S.R. No. 827 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xviii*) The Foreign Privileged Persons (Regulation of Customs Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 838 dated the 18th May, 1963.

(*xix*) G.S.R. No. 864 dated the 25th May, 1963.

(*xx*) G.S.R. No. 902 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxi*) G.S.R. No. 905 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxii*) G.S.R. No. 906 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxiii*) G.S.R. No. 907 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxiv*) G.S.R. No. 926 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*xxv*) G.S.R. No. 970 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(*xxvi*) G.S.R. No. 972 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(*xxvii*) G.S.R. No. 973 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(*xxviii*) G.S.R. No. 974 dated the 8th June, 1963.

(*xxix*) G.S.R. No. 996 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(*xxx*) G.S.R. No. 997 dated the 15th June, 1963.

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(*xxxi*) G.S.R. No. 998 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(*xxxii*) G.S.R. No. 999 dated the 15th June, 1963.

(*xxxiii*) G.S.R. No. 1044 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xxxiv*) G.S.R. No. 1045 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xxxv*) G.S.R. No. 1046 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xxxvi*) G.S.R. No. 1047 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xxxvii*) G.S.R. No. 1050 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xxxviii*) G.S.R. No. 1051 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xxxix*) G.S.R. No. 1052 dated the 22nd June, 1963.

(*xl*) G.S.R. No. 1079 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(*xli*) G.S.R. No. 1080 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(*xlii*) G.S.R. No. 1081 dated the 29th June, 1963.

(*xliii*) G.S.R. No. 1118 dated the 1st July, 1963.

(*xliv*) G.S.R. No. 1143 dated the 6th July, 1963.

(*xlv*) G.S.R. No. 1174 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(*xlvi*) G.S.R. No. 1175 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(*xlvii*) G.S.R. No. 1177 dated the 13th July, 1963.

(*xlviii*) G.S.R. No. 1236 dated the 20th July, 1963.

(10) A copy of the following papers :—

(*i*) Notification No. F. 4(33) 62-Fin. (E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 1963 making certain further amendment to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(*ii*) Notification No. G. S. R. 956 dated the 2nd June, 1963 extending the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 to the Union Territory of Pondicherry,

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(*iii*) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 968 dated the 8th June, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

(*iv*) Notification No. G.S.R. 990 dated the 15th June 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(*v*) The Defence of India (Seventh Amendment) Rules 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1071 dated the 24th June, 1963, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962.

(*vi*) Report on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1962 along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961.

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications :—

(*i*) The Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 793 dated the 11th May, 1963 under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Tax Ac , 1957.

(*ii*) The Income-Tax (Determination of Export Profits) Rules, 1963 issued under clause (*vi*) of sub-section (5) of section 2 of the Finance Act, 1963 and published in Notification No. S.O. 1981 dated the 10th July, 1963.

(*iii*) The Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Am-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

endment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2116 dated the 23rd July, 1963, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

STATEMENT UNDER RULE 199. . 950—55

Shri K.D. Malaviya made a statement in explanation of his resignation from the office of Minister.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER. . . 955—70

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the enquiry made by Justice S.R. Das into certain transactions of Messrs. Serajuddin & Co.

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED. . .976—99

Discussion on the motion to consider the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) FOR 1963-64 . .999—1072

Discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64 commenced and concluded. The demands were voted in full.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST, 19, 1963/SRAVANA 28, 1885 (SAKA)—

Discussion on the motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers.

GMGIPND—LS II—819 (Ai) LSD—26-8-63—880